THE POSING OF THE PARTS:

OR,

A MOST PLAIN AND EASIE WAY OF EXAMINING THE Accidence and Grammar, by Questions and Answers, arising directly out of the words of the Rules.

Wherby all Schollers may attain most speedily to the perfect learning, full understanding, and right use therof, for their happy proceeding *in the Latine Tongue.*

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schools, and for *the use and delight of Masters and Schollers.*

The ninth Edition, corrected, and inlarged, with most of *the necessary Questions inserted, both out of our Latine* Syntaxis and other Autors, which are wanting in our English Rules.

In omni disciplina, infirma est artis præceptio sine summa assiduitate exercitationis.

LONDON,

Printed by *Thomas Harper*, and *I. Raworth*, for *William Leake*, at his shop in Chancery Lane. 1638.

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LONDON,

Printed by *Thomas Harper*, and *I. Raworth*, for *William Leake*, at his shop in Chancery Lane. 1698.

TO THE WORSHIPFVLL HIS much respected Friend Master *Abraham Iohnson*, Counsellor at the Law, of *Lincolnes* Inne.

MAny have been the wel-willers and furtherers of my labours for our Grammar Schoole: yet few there are to whom I owe more, than unto your worthy and loving Fathers, Master Iohnson, *and Master D.* Chaderton, *both for their direction and incouragement which they have given me therein. Having therfore bethought me to whom the questions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Grammar most plain and easie, and which contain the very ground of all) might most fitly appertain; I finde none, after those unto whom I have dedicated my former School-labours, to whom those do more of duty belong than unto your self: that I may in some part repay unto you, or at least unto yours: that debt which I owe unto themselves. And first for Master* Iohnson *your father: because he hath yielded unto me the greatest help (next unto my Honorable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School travels; both in setting me more earnestly therunto, by his grave advice, and also supporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to go through with the Worke. Moreover, for that (besides his singular endevours for the furtherance and advancement of all good Learning, wherof both in Universitie, Citie, and Country, he hath given so good testimony) I have known none, who hath come neer unto him, in his great care, that the best, speediest, surest and most easie ways might be found out, for all Schools, according to our received Grammar, and most approved School-authors, and the same to be made universally known, that all, even the meanest both Masters and Schollers may proceed with delight, and all good learning may go happily forward. So for your father in law M.D.* Chaderton: *because he hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part*

of my labours, and to afford me his judgment and censure therein, but hath also beene pleased to afford some principall experiments, which himself hath observed. Who therfore can justly mislike that I thus dedicate unto you this first ground-work of our Grammar-schoole, contained in these questions? Which being rightly laid, it is concluded by the joynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs go most happily forward. Yea, I dare be bold to affirm, that a Scholler of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which he may learn together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that assoon as he would learn the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall finde such a furtherance to attain those six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall goe forward with all ease and cheerfulnesse ever after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth hereof: I will first rehearse all the seven marks which Socrates giveth of him who is fitted to make the most excellet scholler, as our most learned schoolmaster M. Askam hath set them down. His hopeful scholer must be, 1 Εὐφυὴς, that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meet to serve Learning; as, wit, will, tongue, voice, face, stature and comelinesse. 2 Μνήμων, that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3 φιλομαθὴς, a lover of Learning; which love will overcome the hardest Learning in time: and without which, the scholler shall never attain unto much. 4 φιλόπονος, a lover of labour, one who will take pains at his book. 5 φιλήκοος, one that is glad to hear & learn of others. 6 ζητητικὸς, one that is apt to move questions, desirous to search out any doubt, not ashamed nor afraid to aske, untill hee be fully satisfied. 7 φιλέπαινος, one that loveth to be praised of his Father, Master, or others for his well-doing. A child of this nature, thus loving prayse, will fervently love and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learn of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helps, though the two first be speciall benefits of nature, yet may they be much increased and preserved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect understanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plain order, so directly to all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five last, there will never any means be found, wherby they will more speedily be wrought, and appear in children, than hereby; when they can answer so readily

and perfectly to every Grammar question. For this (if they be well applyed) will win them such love from their Masters and Parents, and also such praise and commendations from all who examine them, or hear them posed with so much ease through the plainnesse of it, as will make them to strive who shall carrie away most commendations, and so who shall take the most pains. And then the first Autors being seconded with the help of Grammatical translations; so used as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficulty of all School-learning, and still afterward with other new supplyes of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightsome, as they shall never wax weary in all their course, but be ever made more earnest to climbe up to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, that questions of Accidence and Grammar have been set forth by others, I answer, that sundry have indeed taken very profitable and commendable pains herein. To all them I acknowledge our Schools much beholden; and these my Labours especially. And yet aiming at the same generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they have done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I have endeavoured to gather one more plain, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more use to Schooles than ever heretofore, without injuring any one of them, so far as I shall be able. For besides that some points of principall use, and rising directly out of the Book, are wanting in all them, which here you shall finde, they have moreover most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence: or else distinctions of the Chapters are not observed, or they are set down in too obscure terms, or over-short for children to conceive; that most both Masters and Scholers do soon cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are known in our Grammar Schools. I have therefore laboured to draw these so, as they may serve most fitly and easily, for all Schools, according to the course which must of necessity be taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remayn; which can-

not be altered, without very great inconveniences to Schooles, and setting both Master and Schollers almost newly to begin to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I have also striven to make them so plain, that not onely teachers, but even the young Schollers themselves may appose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I have adjoyned onely for making the rest more cleer, I have set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the Book, to use or omit as the Master will, and a Hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use. For other questions (to the end that our yong Schollers may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindred by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which shall be most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our Scholler a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents over against the rules to which they belong, as I have done some already, or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulnesse to those your grave Fathers, who have deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keep a perpetuall memory of them; and withall as a pledge of my thankfull affection even unto your selfe for your ancient love, and of my hearty desire to adde somwhat to yours by these and other my travels. Accept them as a witnesse of my unfained studie for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conveyed into Schools and all good learning, in making the first entrance so even, as that it may be run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shall be more encouraged to go forward with the work during my life; untill I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after mee may supply whatsoever is wanting in my poore endevours, being thus happily entred into, and wherof I daily receive more comfort and encouragement. January 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection.

John Brinsley.

To the painfull Schoolmaſter, deſirous to reap ſound fruits of his labours.

FIrſt cauſe your Scholler, in learning his *Accidence*, and theſe other Rules of Grammar adjoyned, to underſtand them ſo well as your leaſure will ſerve (at the firſt, according to the tenour of theſe queſtions or the like) to get them perfectly without book, and to keep them carefully by daily repetition of parts.

2 After he hath ſo learned them, you ſhall finde it no loſſe of labour, if you exerciſe him for a moneth or ſixe weeks ſpace in anſwering to theſe queſtions; ſo to have the meaning of the rules more fully, firſt, of thoſe without the aſterik or little ſtar; then of thoſe noted with the aſterisk: which hee will ſoon do, having formerly learned the rules without book.

Thus may a whole Form go together.

3 I finde a ſingular benefit hereby in cauſing all my loweſt to ſtand or ſit together, and ſo my ſelf, or ſome one to beſtow halfe an hour or an hour, each evening in poſing them according to theſe queſtions, one only anſwering, the reſt harkening; and eſpecially in declining Nouns and Verbs, and in Conjugating, untill they be very ready therin. This will bring much credit to the School, a commendable ſtrife among the children, and cauſe them to go forward with underſtanding and cheerfulneſſe.

4 This may ſerve for a direction to the weaker ſort, for examining, or Poſing parts; whence the Book hath the name.

Laſtly, by this help, the children may learn to diſpute Scholler-like, one with another, beginning their queſtion ever at an Italike Capitall *Q.* and ſo proceeding in all other queſtions depending thereon untill they come to another Italike Capitall *Q.* or chief queſtion. Hereby the childrens wits will be marvellouſly ſharpened, and they incouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenuous emulation.

Make tryall: and, finding the bleſſing, give God the glory.

To the painfull Schoolmaster, desirous to reap sound fruits of his labours.

Last cause your scholars, in learning [illegible] dence, and these other [illegible] of Grammar adjoyned, to understand them so well as your leasure will serve (at the first, according to the tenour of these questions on the [illegible]) to get them perfectly without book, and to keep them carefully by daily repetition of parts.

2 After he hath so learned them, you shall finde it no lost of labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or six weeks space in answering to these questions; so to have the meaning of the rules more fully, first, of those without the asterisk [illegible]; then of those noted with the asterisk: which he will [illegible], having formerly learned the rules without book.

Thus may a whole Form go together.

3 I finde a singular benefit hereby in causing all [illegible] to stand or sit together, and so my self, or some one [illegible] an hour or an hour, each evening in posing them [illegible] these questions, one only answering, the rest hatkening; and especially in declining Nouns and Verbs, and in Conjugating, untill they be very ready therin. This will bring much [illegible] the School, a commendable strife among the children [illegible] them to go forward with understanding and cheerfulness.

4 This may serve for a direction to the weaker sort, for examining, or Posing part; whence the Book hath the name.

Lastly, by this help, the children may learn to dispute Scholler like, one with another, beginning their question over at an Italike Capitall ℒ and so proceeding in all other questions depending thereon untill they come to another Italike Capitall ℒ or chief question. Hereby the children's wits will be marvellously sharpened, and they incouraged to proceed with all good [illegible] and ingenuous emulation.

Adake tryall: and, finding the blessing, give God the glory.

THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Question.

WHat Book do you learn?

A. The *Accidence.*

Q. What Book is the *Accidence?*

A. A Book which teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

Q. Why is it called the * *Accidence?*

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the Accidents; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.

* *Q.* Into how many parts is your *Accidence* divided?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* *Q.* What mean you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What mean you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech?

Q. Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speech.*

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *For the due joyning of words, &c.*

* Some think it to be so called of *Accedo*, as a thing coming to, or whereby the learners doe come to the Grammar, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue: but then it should be called the *Accedence*, *e* long; not *Accidence*, *i* short.

Q. What mean you by theſe words, * *In ſpeech?*

A. In every tongue or Language; as namely, in the Latine ſpeech or tongue, which we are to learn.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine ſpeech?

A. * Eight: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine ſpeech but only eight?

A. No: for every word wherof ſpeech is made, is one of theſe eight parts.] It is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, Verb, or one of the reſt. Though there be many thouſand words, yet each is one of theſe.

Q. How many parts of ſpeech are declined? How many undeclined?

A. The four firſt are declined: the four laſt undeclined.

Q. Why are the four firſt parts ſaid to be declined?

A. Becauſe they may be declined: that is, they may be varied or changed, from the firſt ending or termination, into divers endings: as, *Magiſter, magiſtri, magiſtro, Ama, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the reſt called undeclined?

A. Becauſe they cannot be ſo declined or changed: as, *hodie, cras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of ſpeech are delined with Caſe? how many without?

A. Three with Caſe, one without Caſe.

*. Q. Which three parts are declined with Caſe?

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with Caſe: Verb without Caſe.

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* Speech is properly the uttering of our minde by words, or the words wherby we utter our minde.

* Some make but four parts of ſpeech, Noun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction: becauſe Pronouns and Participles may be joyned to the Nouns; Prepoſitions and Interjections to the Adverbs.

* Or becauſe their laſt letter or ſyllable may be changed into other letters or ſyllables.

* That many Nouns and Verbs are undeclined, is in regard of uſe, that they are not wont to be declined; not in regard of the nature of the words.

Of a Noun.

Q. WHich is the firſt part of ſpeech?

A. A Noun.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the name of a * thing, that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood.

* *Nihil* is a Noun, though it ſignifie nothing: becauſe it is not meant properly nothing at all, but a thing of no value, having the name of *bilum*, the black in the top of a Bean: as *nihil*, or *ni-bilum*, not ſo much as the black in a Bean.

Q. What

Q. What mean you, when you ſay a Noun is the name of a thing?

A. It is * word which ſignifieth the name by which we call any thing whatſoever may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood.

* In Grammar wee have to conſider words, not things.

Q. Give me example of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a houſe *domus*, goodneſſe *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it ſelf is not a Noun: but the word ſignifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many ſorts of Nouns have you?

A. Two: a Noun Subſtantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A. A Noun Subſtantive is that ſtandeth by it ſelf, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to ſhew the ſignification of it.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be underſtood of it ſelf, without the help of any other word to ſhew it by: as, a hand, a Book.

Q. How know you when a word may be underſtood of it ſelf?

A. If uſually I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly joyn this word *thing* unto it, as a Book, the light.

Q. What are then the uſuall notes or marks in Engliſh, to know a Noun Subſtantive by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Subſtantive declined.

A. With one: as, *hic Magiſter*, a Maſter; or with two at the moſt: as, *hic & hæc parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. That cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon or ſignification, but requireth to be joyned with another word.

Q. What mean you, when you ſay, a Noun Adjective is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf?

A. I mean, it is the name of ſuch a thing, as cannot be fully underſtood of it ſelfe, without the helpe of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain.

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjective: for when any one speaks of good, I know he means something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except hee put some other word unto it: as, a good Boy; a good house; or the like.

* Form and figure belong to all words: for every word is Primative or Derivative, which is called the form: and Simple or Compound, which is called the figure Primative, which is of it selfe. Derivative, which is derived of another Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound, is a word mingled of moe.

* Q. Have you any speciall mark to know a Noun Adjective by?

A. Yes. If I may put this word thing to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as a good thing, an evill thing.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How with three articles?

A. As, *Hic & hæc levis & hoc leve*, light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantives are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noun Substantive Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly, as, *Edvardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive common?

A. Every Noun which is common to moe: of which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a citie, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. My Book sets down five; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

Numbers of Nouns.

* Numbers belong to all parts of speech which are declined.

Q. HOw many * Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as *Lapis*, a stone, meaning but one stone.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which speaks, of moe than one: as *Lapides* stones.

Cases of Nouns.

Q. WHat is a Case?

A. Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it:] and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Six in either Number; that is, six in the Singular, and six in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

Q. What is the Nominative case?

A. The first case of a perfect Noun; or that whereby wee name any thing.

Q. How may the Cases be known asunder?

A. * Thus chiefly: the Nominative and accusative by their places, the other by their signes.

* They may be known in Latine, for the most part by the terminations of the Declensions.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominative?

A. It most commonly commeth before the Verb in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *who*, or *what*:] as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the answer is in the Nominative: *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitive case?

A. *Of*.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whose*, or *whereof*:] as, if it be asked whose learning is it; the answer is in the Genitive case, *Doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the signe of the Dative case?

A. *To* and somtime *for*.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question, *to whom*, or *to what*,] as if it be asked, To whom do you give a Book? the answer is in the Dative case, thus: *Do librum magistro*, I give a Book to the Master.

Q. How know you the Accusative case?

A. It commonly followeth the Verb in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whom*, or *what*:] as, if the Scholler be asked, whom do you love? he answereth in the Accusative case, thus: *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

Q. How know you the Vocative case?

A. Commonly by calling or speaking to:] as, *O Magister*, O Master.

Q. How know you the Ablative case?

A. Either by Prepositions serving to the ablative case, being joyned with it, or else by signes.

Q. What are the signes of the ablative case?

A. *In, with, through, for, from, by*, and *than*, after the Comparative degree.

Articles.

Q. WHat followeth next after Cases?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an article?

A. The mark to know the Gender by, in declining.

Q. How many articles are there?

A. Three: *Hic, hæc, hoc.*

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. Decline them all together.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic, hæc, hoc*, Gen. *Hujus*, Dat. *Huic*, *&c.* and so forth, as it is in the Book.

Q. Decline them severally each article by it selfe, and first the Masculine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic*, Gen. *Hujus*, Dat. *Huic*, Accus. *Hunc*, Voc. *Caret*, Abl. *Hoc*, Plur. Nom. *Hi*, Gen. *Horum*, Dat. *His*. Accus. *Hos*, Voc. *Caret*, Abl. *His*.

Q. Deline *Hæc*.

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Hic, hujus, huic, hanc, hac.* Plur. *hi, harum, his, his.*

Q. Decline *hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, hujus, huic, hoc, hoc.* Plur. *Hæc, horum, his, hæc, his.*

* Q. Why are they set before the Genders and Declensions?

A. Because they serve to note out the Genders, and also to decline Nouns in every Gender.

* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hæc, hoc?*

A. When it is used as a Pronoun, it signifieth *this:* but when it is declined with a Noun, it is onely an article, like as it is taken here, and hath no signification at all.

Genders of Nouns.

Q. What is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nouns according to the sex.

* Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the difference wherby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *he* or *she*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders have you?

A. My Book makes seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the doubtfull, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the article of the Masculine Gender.

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir*, a man.

* Q. What doth the Masculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, unto males or hes, and unto such words as have been used under the names of hees.

Q. Which is the article of the Feminine gender?

A. *Hæc*: as *hæc mulier*, a woman.

Q. What doth the Feminine gender belong to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or shees, or things going under the names of shees.

Q. What is the article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*: as, *hoc saxum*, a stone.

* Q. What belongs the Neuter Gender unto?

A. It

A. It belongeth properly to words which ſignifie neither he nor ſhe.

Q. What article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hæc.*

Q. What belongs the Common of two unto?

A. It belongeth properly to words ſignifying both Male and Female, that is, both he and ſhee.

Q. What articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic, hæc,* and *hoc.*

* Q. What belongeth the Common of three unto?

A. Onely to adjectives.

Q. What articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic,* or *hæc,* as we will: as, *hic vel hæc dies,* a day.

* Q. What doth the Doubtfull gender belong to?

A. To ſuch living creatures moſt properly, in which the kind is unknown; whether they be he or ſhe.] *As* a Snail, a Snake, &c. and to ſome others. *Alſo* to ſome life-leſſe things: as, a day, a channell, and the like.

* Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one article, and under that one article both kinds are ſignified] that is, both he and ſhe. In names of Fowls, Fiſhes, and wilde beaſts: as, *Hic paſſer,* a Sparrow, either the Cock or the Hen, *hæc Aquila,* an Eagle, both he and ſhe: *hoc halec,* a Herring, both milter and ſpawner.

* Q. Is the Epicene gender, a gender properly?

A. No; It is not properly a gender noting the ſpeciall ſex, nor hath any proper article.

* Q. You ſaid, that your Book did make ſeven Genders: are there not ſeven ſimply?

A. No: there are but three ſimply. The Maſculine, Feminine, and Neuter: the other four are compounded or made of theſe three.

The Declenſion of Nouns.

Q. WHat follow next after Genders?

A. Declenſions.

* Q. What call you a Declenſion?

A. A varying of a word in cases,] or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into divers other endings called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nouns are there?

A. a Five.

Q How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitive case singular.

* Q. What mean you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the Gen. case singular of the first Declension?

A. In *a* dipthong, &c.

Q. How endeth the Dative?

A. b In *a* dipthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa.*

* Q. What serves this example for chiefly?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declension, serve to shew their Rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

a Sundry Greek words made Latine words, yet declined wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot be referred to any of these five Declensions properly, as *Titan, Pan, Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fifth Declension in Greeke. So Feminines in *o*, having the Genitive case in *us*, and the Accusative in *o*, as *Sappho, Manto, Clio, Dido, Eccho*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*, as, *η Leto*, Gen. *Letoos, Letous*. Accus. *Letoa, Leto*. So *Anchises*, of the first; *Penelope*, of the second; and others of other Declensions. b The rest of the terminations, both in this and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidence.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and give the English with it in every case, according to the signes of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hac musa*, a song.
Gen. *hujus musa*, of a song.
Dat. *huic musa*, to a song.
Accus. *hanc musam*, the song.
Vocat. *O musa*, O song.
Ablat. *ab hac musa*, from a song.
Plural. Nom. *hæ musæ*, songs.
Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.
Dat. *his musis*, to songs.
Accus. *has musas*, the songs.
Voc. *O musæ*, O songs.
Ablat. *ab his musis*, from songs.

☞ Make your scholer perfect in this kind of declining of Nouns & conjugating verbs, and you shall soon finde the benefit of it above that wch you will imagine, by posing thē accordingly till they can give you any case or person.

Q. Why do you give *a*, for a signe of the Nominative case? and *the*, of the accusative?

A. Because these are the most usuall signes of these cases, and may most fitly serve hereunto.

Q. Give me the signes of the cases by themselves.

A. *A, of, to, the, O, from,* or *fro.*

Q. Decline *Musa*, with the English first.

A. A song, *musa*: of a song, *musæ*: to a song, *musæ*: the song, *musam*: O song, *O musa*: from a song, *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *musæ*: of songs, *musarum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs, *musas*: O songs, *musæ*: from songs, *ab his musis*.

* Q. Why do you decline them so?

A. Because giving English to the Latine, will teach mee to construe and parse Latine speedily: and giving Latine to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

a Q. Do your Datives and ablatives plurall, end always in *is*, in the first Declension?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and ablative plurall in *is*, or in *abus*; so like wise *anima*. Also *Dea, mula, equa, liberta*, which end in *abus* only: as, *Deabus, mulabus*, not *deis, mulis*.

a For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many, and over hard for children: I take it much better for the Teachers, to shew them to their Schollers out of the Latine rules (where most of them are set down at large) as their Schollers shall have occasion to learn them in their Author, than either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

The second Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive case singular of the second Declension?

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Dative?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister* as you decline *Musa*; that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Gen.

Gen. *Hujus magistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end always like the Nominative?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions have you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nouns ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nouns, making their Vocative in *e* or in *us*.

Q. [b] When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *e*, as, *Dominus, O Domine.*

Q. [c] Do all words in [d] *us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Deus* that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius* that makes *O Fili.*

Q. If the word be a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. [e] In *i*: as, *Georgius, O Georgi.*

Q. How many words have you, which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus, bonus, vulgus, populus, chorus, favonius*; for *agnus* makes *agne vel agne*, in the Vocative case: of all the rest.

Q. Are Nouns of the Neuter Gender declined like Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. And how do these three cases end in the plurall number?

A. [f] In *a*.

Q. Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both ways, as you did *musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a Kingdom. Gen. *hujus regni*, of a Kingdom. So a Kingdom, *regnum*: of a Kingdome, *regni*, &c.

b This is onely to be understood of Nouns of the second Declension; for in the fourth *nus* makes *O manus*, and of words of the Masculine or feminine gender onely, not of the Neuter.

c Words ending in *os*, also of the second Declension, make the Vocative likewise in *e*, like words in *us*, as *logos, O loge.*

d *Pantkus* and *Oedipus*, having the Vocative in *u*, are not of the second Declension in Latin, but of the third of contracts in Greek, like *Basileus, O Basileu.*

e It is usuall for Latinists in the Vocative, as in Greek, to use a apostrophe, its an *Atticisme*, that is, after the *Attick Dialect*; the Vocat. like the Nom. but rather thus, *O Luna? nonest Latmius Endimion rubor tibi?* f This is meant onely of Nouns which are regular, that is, declined after the common manner, not of irregulars or Heteroclites, as words wanting the plurall number, or the like.

g *Ambo* & *duo* are found to be the same in all Genders, like as *duo* in Greek as, *ambo anguis*, for *ambos anguis*, or *anguis Plutonis*. Here declining of Latin, before may suffice: and so in adjectives. For the particular difficult questions in this declension as in the rest, see the Latine Rules at large, as I directed before.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

A. Yea: g only *ambo* and *duo* of the first and second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba*: and the Dative and Ablative in *bus*; as *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. How Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *ambæ*, both Feminines, *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

The third Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive Case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both ways.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.
Gen. *hujus lapidis*, of a stone, &c.
So, Nom. *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.
Gen. *hujus Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.
Thus again in English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive case singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hac manus*, a hand, &c.

The fifth Declension.

a How this genitive case is somtimes in *e*, somtimes in *i*, see the Latine Rules.

Q. HOw ends the genitive case singular of the fifth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noon time of the day, &c.

Q. Of

2. Of what Gender are Nouns of the fifth Declenſion?
A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

2. Shew mee how the Genitive caſe ſingular ends in each Declenſion together.

* A. Of the firſt in [b] *æ* dipthong, as, *Muſæ*.
The ſecond in *i*: as, *Magiſtri*.
The third in *is*: as, *Lapidis*.
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus*.
The fifth in *ei*: as *Meridiei*.

2. Shew me how the Datives end, and ſo all the reſt in order.

A. The Dative caſe ſingular of the firſt in *æ* dipthong: as, *Muſæ*.
The ſecond in *o*: as *Magiſtro*.
The third in *i*: as *Lapidi*.
The fourth in *ui*: as, *Manui*.
The fifth in *ei*: as *Meridiei*.

The Acculative caſe ſingular.
Of the firſt in *am*: as *Muſam*.
The ſecond in *um*: as, *Magiſtrum*.
The third in *em* or *im*: as, *Lapidem*, *ſitim*.
The fourth in *um*: as, *Manum*:
The fifth in *em*: as *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the [c] moſt part like the Nominative.
The Ablative caſe ſingular.
Of the firſt in *a*: as, *Muſa*.
The ſecond in *o*: as, *Magiſtro*.
[d] The third in *e* or *i*: as, *Lapide*, *triſti*.
The fourth in *u*: as, *Manu*.
The fifth in *e*: as, *Meridie*.

* Theſe are to be made perfect by continuall poſing each way.

[b] Some words of the firſt Declenſion have the Genitive ſingular in *as*; as *Familias*, *auras*, *terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the ſecond declenſion in Greek, which end in *ds*, *ths*, *rs*, and *s*, pure; viz. which have a vowell before *s*. This is called *Gretiſmus*, that is, an imitation of the Greek. Other words have *ai* for *æ*; as, *pictai*, *aulai*, for *pictæ*, *aulæ*. This is called *Aeoliſmus*; an imitation of the ancient kinde of ſpeaking. Hereof alſo ſee the Latine rules.

[c] In the firſt Declenſion, the Vocative is like the Nominative, except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *e*, or *e*. That *Pallas* and *Doris*, names of women, do make the Vocat. in *as*; is after the Attick Dialect in Greek, making the Vocat. like the Nominat. Theſe words are alſo rather to be taken to be of the ſecond Declenſion in Greeke, than of the firſt; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken.

[d] The Ablative of the third is oft in *i*: as *parti*, *calli*, *civi*, *luſti*, &c. by reaſon of the uſuall change of *e* into *i*, amongſt the Ancients, like as *bene* and *beni*, &c.

The Nominative case plurall
Of the first in a dipthong: as, *Aulæ.*
The second in *i*: as, *Magistri.*
The third in *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *es*: as *Meridies.*
The Genitive case plurall
Of the first in *arum*: as, *Musarum.*
The second in *orum*: as, *Magistrorum.*
The third in *um*, or *ium*: as *Lapidum, tristium.*
The fourth in *uum*: as, *Manuum.*
The fifth in *erum*: as, *Meridierum.*
The Dative case plurall
Of the first in *is*: as, *Musis.*
The second in *is*: as, *Magistris.*
The third in *bus*: as, *Lapidibus.*
The fourth in *ibus* or *ubus*: as, *manibus, artubus.*
The fifth in *ebus*: as *Meridiebus.*
The Accusative case plurall
Of the first in *as*: as, *Musas.*
The second in *os*: as, *Magistros.*
The third in *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *es*: as *Meridies.*
The Vocative plurall is ever like the Nominative.
The ablative plurall is ever the same with the Dative.

e The Accus. case plurall of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *eis*, as, *partes, omneis* especially in those whose Genit. plurall end in *ium*; & somtime *eis*, is contracted into *is*: as, for *angueis, anguis, angui*, for *omneis, omnis.*

2. f Give me shortly the terminations alone, in every case together.

f Schollers being made perfect in these terminations, will soon grow to readines in giving any case of a noun, and keeping them most surely.

A. Of the Genitive case singular, *æ, i, us, ei, ëi.*
Of the Dative *æ, o, i, ui, ëi.*
Of the accusative, *am, um, em, im, em.*
Of the ablative, *a, o, e, u, e.*
Nominative plurall, *æ, i, es, us, es.*
Gen. g *arum, orum, um*, or *ium, uum, erum.*
Dativ. *is, is, bus, ibus*, or *ubus, ebus.*
Accus. *as, os, es, us, es.*

g For *Dardani, darum*, is used *Dardanidum*, by the figure *syncope*; so *Anchisiadum, Troianum* like as, *virum* for *virorum* in the second.

Vocative like the Nominative.
Ablat. *is, i, bus, ibus*, or *ubi, ebi*.

* Q. Are there no speciall terminations of the Nominative cases in each Declension, to know the Declensions by?

A. Not certain: yet these are the most usuall in words which are meerly Latine, and regular.

The Nom. case of the first endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r*, *us*, or *em*. Of the third, in *c, e, l, o, r, s, t, x*. Of the fourth, in *us*. Of the fifth, in *es*.

a Other terminations are either of words comming from the Greek, or of other strange tongues: as *am*, in the first Declension, is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, et, e*, long of the Greek, &c. Of these more fully see Master *Leeches* Questions, in his observations of the Declensions of Nouns.

The declining of Adjectives.

Q. NOw that wee have done with Noun Substantives, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nouns Adjectives.

Q. How many sorts of adjectives are there?

A. Two: Adjectives declined with three terminations, and adjectives declined with three articles.

Q. What adjectives are of three terminations?

A. Such as have in most cases three terminations: that is, three divers endings, shewing their Genders, as *bonus, bona, bonum*.

* Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any case, as ablat. *Bonis*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. a What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

a Adjectives ending in *us, er*, or *ur*, are declined like *bonus*: except *unus, unius*, ending in *us*; and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campester*, and his fellows: with *uter, utris*, in *ur*; and these following, which are declined like *unus*,

How

Q. How decline you *bonus*, with the English with it?

A. *Bonus* a good masculine: *bona*, a good feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter. Genit. *Boni* of a good masculine: *bonæ*, of a good feminine: *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all adjectives of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All except eight with their compounds: which make the genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. What are those declined like?

A. Like *unus, a, um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the plurall number?

A. No: except when it is joyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, having the Gen. case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

A. b c *Totus, solus*, and also *ullus, alius, alter, uter*, and *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *unus*?

A. Yes: saving that the five last, that is, *ullus, alius, alter, uter*, and *neuter*, do want the Vocative case: and *alius* makes *alind*, not *alium*, in the neuter Gender.

* Q. Of what Declension are Nouns of three terminations, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*?

A. Of the first and second] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister or Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

* Q. Which do you call adjectives of three articles?

A. Such as we put articles to, in every case, to expresse their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic, hæc & hoc Fælix*. Gen. *hujus fælicis*, &c. *Hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste*.

* Q. Of what Declension are all nouns of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

* Q. What Genders are adjectives of three Articles of?

A. Of the common of three.

* Q. If adjectives have but one termination in any case, as *Fælix*, what gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they have two terminations, as *Tristis*, and *Triste*, what gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine and Feminine Genders: the

b These words are also amõg the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Gen. & Dat. as, *alii, alteri*, for *ullius, alterius*.

c *Nullus, uterque, alteruter*, & other compounds of words are these so likewise.

the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What are all adjectives of three articles declined like?

A. If they have but one ending in the Nominative case (as *felix* or *audax*) they are declined like *felix*. If they have two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *levis* and *leve*, they are declined like *tristis*.

Comparisons of Nouns Adjectives.

Q. WHat else belongeth to a Noune besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

Comparison.

Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nouns?

A. No: it belongs properly to none but to adjectives.

a Some Substantives are compared, but only by abuse, not properly, as also some Pronouns. No words are cõpared properly but Adjectives and Adverbs comming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectives, & some Prepositions changed into Adverbs, may be compared therupon.

Q. May all adjectives be compared?

A. No: none but onely such whose signification may increase, or be diminished.

* Q. What is it for adjectives to have their signification increased or diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest: or back again; hardest, harder, hard.

* Q. What mean you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Every word, that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three: the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. Which is the Positive degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excesse.

b The Positive is improperly called a degree of Comparison.

Q. What mean you by a thing absolutely, without excesse?

A. Such a thing as signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without being compared, or without having respect to any other; as, *Durus* hard.

Q. What call you the Comparative degree?

A. The Comparative is that which somewhat exceedeth

the Positive in signification.

Q. What mean you by exceeding the Positive?

A. The Comparative is a word drawne from the Positive, wherin the signification of the Positive is somwhat increased, or made more:] as *Durior*, harder or more hard: *Minor*, lesse, or more little.

* *Q.* What is the signe of the Comparative degree?

A. *More*: either being set down or understood.

Q. Of what is the Comparative degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

* *Q.* Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus, dura, durum*, the Genitive case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*: and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparative degree, is *hic & hæc durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlative degree?

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest degree:] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positive to the highest: so that one thing being compared with many, is found to be most of all this thing or that: as *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlative degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting it to the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

* *Q.* How do you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case, and every Gender; I mean, each Gender in every case together: as,

Sing. Nom.	*Durus, durior, durissimus.*
	Dura, durior, durissima.
	Durum, durius, durissimum.
Genit.	*Duri, durioris, durissimi.*
	Dura, durioris, durissima.
	Duri, durioris, durissimi.

This Table *heedfully observed, will teach* presently to form Comparisons, by declining all three degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	*Hic*	*Durus*	*durior*	*durissimus*
	Hæc	*Dura*	*durior*	*durissima*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*durius*	*durissimum.*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Duri*	*durioris*	*durissimi*
	Hujus	*Durę*	*durioris*	*durissimæ*
	Hujus	*Duri*	*durioris*	*durissimi.*
Dat.	*Huic*	*Duro*	*durióri*	*durissimo*
	Huic	*Durę*	*durióri*	*durissimæ*
	Huic	*Duro*	*durióri*	*durissimo.*
Accus.	*Hunc*	*Durum*	*durióre̅m*	*durissimum*
	Hanc	*Duram*	*durióre̅m*	*durissimam*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*durius.*	*durissimum.*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Fœlix*	*fœlicior*	*fœlicissimus*
	Hæc	*Fœlix*	*fœlicior*	*fœlicissima*
	Hoc	*Fœlix*	*fœlicius*	*fœlicissimum.*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Fœlicis*	*fœlicioris*	*fœlicissimi*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*fœlicioris*	*fœlicissimæ*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*fœlicioris*	*fœlicissimi.*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Tristis*	*tristior*	*tristissimus*
	Hæc	*Tristis*	*tristior*	*tristissima*
	Hoc	*Triste*	*tristius*	*tristissimum.*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Tristis*	*tristioris*	*tristissimi*
	Hujus	*Tristis*	*tristioris*	*tristissimæ*
	Hujus	*Tristis*	*tristioris*	*tristissimi.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nouns, that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes; there are four exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Nouns which have no Comparative or Superlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such have you?

A. [b] My book names five: *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus*, and *multus*.

Q. Compare *Bonus*.

A. [c] *Bonus, melior, optimus: bona, melior, optima: bonum, melius, optimum.* Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi: bonæ, melioris, optimæ, boni, melioris, optimi, &c.* So, *Malus, pejor, pessimus*, and the rest as before.

Q. What is your second exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Positives ending in *r*.

Q. If the Positive end in *r*, how must the Superlative be formed?

A. [d] Of the Nominative case, by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher, pulcherrimus*.

Q. Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of six Adjectives ending in *lis*.

Q. How do they make their Superlative?

A. By changing *lis* into [*] *limus*, and not into *lissimus*.

Q. Which are those six?

A. *Humilis*, humble: *similis*, like: *facilis*, easie: *gracilis*, slender: *agilis*, nimble: *docilis*, apt to learn: for we say, *humilis, humillimus*, and not *humillissimus*.

Q. How do all other Nounes ending in *lis*, forme the Superlative?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. That they forme the Superlative, by putting *rimus* and *simus*, to the first case of the positive ending in *i*; as, *utili, utilissimus*: as before.

Q. What is your last exception from the general rules of comparing?

b All other irregular Comparisons may be much better shewed the Schollers out of the Latine rules as they shall have use of them, than here to trouble them, or the books with them. Hereof see M. *Leeches* questions more at large.

c *Parvissimus, multissimus, egregiissimus pissimus*, & the like, are old words, and out of use.

d Thus must also *celebris, salubris, acris, alacris*, have the Superlatives, because they have the Nom. also in *r*; as, *celeber, saluber, salubrimus*.

* These six are in prose most truly written with a single *l*, *lis* into *limus*: they are in verse with a double *ll*, for the verse sake.

A. Of such Adjectives as have a vowell comming before *us*: as, *Pius*, *Assiduus*, *Idoneus*.

Q. How are these compared?

A. By these two Adverbs, *Magis* more, and *maximè* most; putting to *magis* in stead of the Comparative degree, and *maximè* in stead of the Superlative: so declining the three degrees together, as before in every Case and Gender in order: as, *Pius*, *magis pius*, more godly: *maximè pius*, most godly, &c.

* Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For avoiding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as, we cannot say well, *Pius*, *pijor*, &c.

Of a Pronoun.

Q. WHich is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. b A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

Q. * Why is it called a Pronoun?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherin are Pronouns used?

A. In shewing or rehearsing something which hath been uttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. c d Fifteen: as *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, &c.

Q. Have all Pronouns all the Cases?

A. No: only four of them have the Vocative case: all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominative case.

Q. May not some other words be added to the Pronouns?

A. Yes: three compound Pronouns, *Egomet*, *tute*, *idem*: and also **qui*, *quæ*, *quod*.

b Pronouns supply the place of Nouns, and have for most part the nature of Nouns.

c There are but fifteen Pronouns properly: the rest are compounded of them, or added to them.

d Sundry other Pronouns are found in old Writers: as, *an*, *am*, for *eam*, *em* and *im* for *eum*, *hibus* for *his*, *med*, *ted*, *mis*, *tis*, *eamsse*, *quoi*, *ibus*, &c. These and the like are to be known, and not used.

* *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, because it is used in rehearsing somthing, and it is declined much like words of the second Declension of the Pronouns.

* Q. Wherof are these Pronouns compounded?

A. *Egomet*, of *ego* and *met*: *tute*, of *tu* and *te*: *idem* of *is* and *demum*.

* Q. How many kindes of Pronouns have you generally?

A. Two, Pronoun Substantives and Pronoun Adjectives.

* Q. How many Pronoun Substantives are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adjectives.

Q. How doth your Book divide the Pronouns?

A. Into Primatives and Derivatives.

Q. How many Pronoun Primatives are there?

A. Eight: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primatives?

A. Because they are first words, and not derived of others.

Q. What are these Primatives called besides?

A. Demonstratives.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronoun Primatives called Relatives?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

* So *Qui* and *quid* may be referred hereto.

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, with *idem* and *qui** joyned to them.

Q. Why are these six called Relatives?

A. Because they serve to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. * Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is* be both Demonstratives and Relatives?

A. Yes: in respect of the divers uses to which they serve: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronoun Relatives is most specially called a Relative?

Qui of some Grammarians is taken for a Noun.

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoun Derivatives are there?

A. Seven: *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, *vestras*.

Q. Why are they called Derivatives?

A. Because they are derived of their Primatives, *Mei*, *tui*, *sui*,

ſui, noſtri, and *veſtri*; the Genitive caſe of *Ego, tu, ſui.*

Q. Shew me how?

A. *Mei* comes of *mri*, the Genitive caſe of *Ego*: *tui* of *tui*, the Genitive caſe of *tu*: *ſui* of *ſui*: *noſtras* of *noſtri*: the genitive caſe plurall of *Ego*: *veſtras* of *veſtri*, the Genitive caſe plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many ſorts of Derivatives have you?

A. Two; Poſſeſſives, and Gentiles.

These follow after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoune?

A. My Book numbers five: Number, Caſe, Gender, (as are in a Noun) Declenſion and perſon.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Subſtantives: as, in *Ego, tu, ſui?*

A. Though theſe are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be underſtood to be of that Gender whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are ſpoken.

* Q. As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Maſculine Gender, they are of the Maſculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine, as, *Ego*, underſtood of a man, or any thing of the Maſculine Gender, it is the Maſculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the genders in Pronouns Adjectives?

A. Like as in the Noun Adjectives.

Declenſions of Pronouns.

Q. HOw many Declenſions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Foure.

Q. How will you know what Declenſion every Pronoun is of?

A. By the ending of the genitive caſe ſingular, like as in Nouns.

Q. Give mee the terminations of the Genitive caſe ſingular of each Declenſion in the Pronoun.

A. Of

*

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei*.

The second in *ius*, or *jus*: as, *Ipse, ipsius*: *Qui, cujus*.

The third in *i, æ, i*, like Adjectives of three terminations: as, *Mei, meæ, mei*.

The fourth in *ātis*: as *Nostras, nostrātis*.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui*.

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to me, *à me* from me. *Nos* we, *nostrùm vel nostri* of us, *nobis* to us, *nos* us, *à nobis* from us.

So, English first: *Ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, &c. *Sui*, of himself or of themselves, *Sibi* to himself, or to themselves, &c. So thou, *tu*: of thee, *tui*, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the plurall number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath: for it wanteth the Nominative and the Vocative case.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the second Declension?

A. Six: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is*, and *qui*.

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum*; Gen. *unius*.

Q. Do they all make their Genitive in *ius* like *unus*?

A. No: these three *hic, is*, and *qui*, make the Genitive in *jus*: as, *hujus, ejus, cujus*.

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste*, declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, saving *ipse* maketh *ipsum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accusative case singular, not *ipsud*.

Q. But have not mond *qui*, a seuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somwhat.

Q. Decline these of the second Declension, Latine and English together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste* that Masculine, *ista* that Feminine; *istud* that Neuter, or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *Is* he, *ea* she, *id* that thing.

Qui which Masculine: *qua* which Feminine: *quod* which Neuter, &c.

* *Hæc* is oftentimes used for *hæ* in old Writers.

* Q. Why

* *Q.* Why do they say in the ablative case of *Qui*, ablat. *quo, qua, quo, vel qui?*

A. Because *qui* in the ablative case is of all genders, and may be put for *quo, qua* or *quo.*

Q. How are *quis* and *quid* declined?

A. [a] As *qui, qua, quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus:

Nom. *quis vel qui, qua, quod vel quid*, Gen. *cujus, &c.*
So Accus. *quem, quam, quod vel quid.*

Q. How decline you *quisquis?*

A. Sing. Nom. { *quisquis*, } { &c. }
{ *quicquid*, }

* *Q.* What difference is there between *quod* and *quid?*

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantive, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwayes a Substantive of the Neuter gender.

Q. What Pronouns are of the third Declension?

A. Five: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester.*

Q. What are these called which are of the third Declension?

A. Possessives.

Q. Why are they called possessives?

A. Because they signifie possession or owing: as *Meus* mine: *tuus* thine: *suus* his: *noster* ours: *vester* yours.

Q. How are these Possessives declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *meus* makes [b] *mi*, in the Masculine gender of the Vocative case singular, and that *tuus, suus, vester*, have no Vocative case at all.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras* and *vestras.*

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Countrey or [c] Nation; to some sect or faction: as, *Nostras* one of our Country, or of our sect or side: *Vestras*, one of your Country, sect or side.

Q. But your Book addeth *Cujas*: is it a Pronoun?

A. No:

a Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *quæ*, both in the Feminine singular, and Neuter plural: as, *siqua, nequa*, not *neque*: so *aliquis, numquis, ecquis*, makes both *ecque* and *ecqua.*

b *Meus* for *mi* in the Vocat. is by *Antiptosis* as, Virg. *Projice tela manu sanguis meus.*

c Of *Gens*, a Nation.

A. No: *Cujas* is a Noune.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoune: being a Noune?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras* & *Vestras*; like as all other Nounes that be d Gentiles have: and because it may seem to come of *Cujus*, the Genitive case of *qui, quæ, quod.*

d *Arpinas* of *Arpinum*, and *Ravennas* of *Ravenna* are so declined.

Q. What signifies *Cujus*?

A. Of what Country, or what countriman, or of what sect.

Q. What are these three *Nostras*, *Vestras*, and *Cujas*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: saving that in the Nominative & Vocative case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hæc Nostras & hoc Nostrate*; for *hic & hæc Nostratis & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *âtis* being drawn into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoune.

Q. WHat is the fifth thing belonging to a Pronoune?

A. A Person.

* Q. What mean you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it self, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word wherby any person speaketh of himself alone, or with others: as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego* and *Nos*: and no moe properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. How many words are there of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no moe properly.

Q. But your Book saith, that every Vocative case is of the second Person.

A. That

A. That is by a figure called *Evocation.*

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are understood in every Vocative case; and so the Vocative case is made of the same Person with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *O puer*, O boy: we understand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All a Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles; except *Ego, nos, Tu* and *vos.*

a Persons belong to Nounes, Verbs & Participles, by reason of some Person of the Pronoun joyned to them expressed or understood, not properly.

Q. But these three, *ipse, idem* and *qui*, are sometimes of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joyned with words of the first or second Person, expressed or understood: as, with *Ego, tu, nos* or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noune or Pronoune be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

Q. To what end serve the Persons in Pronounes?

A. To expresse our minde fitly when wee speake of any Person.] More specially they serve for the forming of Verbs, wherin they are ever expressed or understood in every word, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoune.

Of a Verbe.

Q. WHich is the third part of speech?

A. A Verbe.

a This is meant of perfect Verbs. That *Ave, fuxo, quaso, &c.* are not declined with Mood and Tense, it is in regard of use, not the nature of the words.

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of speech declined with a Mood and Tense, and betokeneth the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth doing, suffering, or being.

A. Thus: doing, as, *Amo*, I do love: suffering, as, *amor*, I am loved: being, as, *sum*, I am.

Q. What is the difference between a Noune and a Verbe?

A. A Noune ſignifieth the name of a thing: a Verb ſignifieth the manner of doing, ſuffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kindes of Verbs are there?

A. Two: Perſonall and Imperſonall.

Q. What mean you by Perſonall?

A. A Verb that hath Perſons.

Q. What Verb is that?

A. Such a Verb as is varied by divers Perſons: as, I love, thou loveſt, he loveth, we love, &c.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by no Perſons, but onely is formed in the third Perſon ſingular, with this ſigne *it*, as, *Decet, it becommeth.*

Q. How many kinde of Verbs Perſonals are there?

A. Five: Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* Q. How do theſe differ one from another?

A. Three ways: Firſt, in termination or ending: Secondly, in ſignification: Thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How do Verbs Perſonals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *o*, ſome in *or*, ſome few in *m*.

Q. What Verbs end in *o*?

A. A Verb Active and a Verb Neuter.

Q. What Verbs end in *or*?

A. Paſſives, Deponents, and Commons.

* Q. What Verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *ſum, forem, inquam, poſſum*: with other compounds of them,

Q. How ends a Verb Active?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or ſignifie?

A. To do: as, *Amo*, I love, or do love.

Q. What may a Verb active be made?

A. A Paſſive.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo*, I love: put to *r*: is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Paſſive?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It

A. It betokeneth Passion or suffering, or something to be done: as *Amor*, I am loved.

Q. May not a Verb Passive be made an Active?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*; as of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verb Neuter?

A. In *o* or *m*: as, *Curro*, I run; *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verb Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passive, as Actives do, as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror*?

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verb Neuter Englished?

A. Sometimes Actively, that is, like an Active: as, *Curro*, I run: sometimes Passively, or like a Passive, as *Ægroto*, I am sick.

Q. How ends a Verb Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verb Passive.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Either like an Active: as, *loquor*, I do speak: or like a Verb Neuter signifying Actively: as *glorior*, I do boast.

Q. How ends a Verb Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passive.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Both Actively and Passively: that is, both as a Verb Active, and as a Verb Passive: and therefore it is called a Verb Common: as, *Osculor*, I kisse, or I am kissed.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verb Common do signifie actively or Passively?

A. By the Construction. For, if it be construed as a Verbe active, it signifieth actively; as, *Osculor te*, I kisse thee: but if it have the Construction of a Verb Passive, it signifieth Passively: as *Osculor à te*, I am kissed of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verb Deponent or a Verb Common lose *r*, to be made actives?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculor osculo*.

* Q. But some Verbs are said to be transitive, others Intransitive: How may I know which are Transitive, which Intransitive?

A. Those

a Few Verbs Commons are now in use, *viz.* signifying passively, as well as actively, except *Criminor*, *Frustror*, *Osculor*, and some other, although many Participles of the pretertense of Verbs Deponents may be found signifying passively: as *Complexus*, *Meditatus*, *Interpretatus*, *comitatus*, *&c.*

A. Thoſe are Tranſitive, whoſe action or doing paſſeth into another thing, and have not a perfect ſenſe in themſelves: as, *Amo Magiſtrum*, I love the Maſter.

* Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the queſtion *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to ſhew the meaning of it. As, when you ſay, *Amo*, I love: another may aske whom or what do you love; or elſe hee underſtands not your meaning: and ſo the Action paſſeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intranſitive?

A. Such as have an abſolute and perfect ſenſe in their own ſignification, without asking any queſtion: as, *Curro*, I runne: *Ægroto*, I am ſick.

* Q. Of all the five kindes of Perſonals, which are Tranſitive?

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons ſignifying Actively, that is, when they are conſtrued like Actives.

Q. Which are Intranſitives?

A. Verbs Paſſives [and Neuters for the moſt part] and alſo Commons ſignifying Paſſively, that is, being conſtrued as Paſſives.

Moods.

Q. YOu ſaid a Verb was declined with Mood and Tenſe: What is a Mood?

a Or a Mood is the manner of ſpeech uſed in ſignifying the doing, ſuffering or being of any thing.

A. a The manner of ſpeech wherein the ſignification of a Verb is uttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wiſhing, or the like.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six: The Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potentiall, Subjunctive and Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative?

A. That which onely ſheweth a reaſon true or falſe: as, *Amo*, I love; or elſe asketh a queſtion; as, *Amas tu?* doeſt thou love?

Q. What ſigne hath the Indicative?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperative?

A. It

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama*, love thou.

* Q. What ſigne hath the Imperative?

A. It may have the ſigne *Let*, except in the ſecond Perſons: where it is evidently known by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optative?

A. It wiſheth or deſireth.

Q. What ſignes hath the Optative?

A. Theſe ſignes: b Would God, I pray God, or God grant.

b Or, Oh that.

Q. What hath it joyned with it in Latine?

A. An Adverb of wiſhing: as *utinam Amem*, God grant I love.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Mood?

A. It ſheweth an ability, will or duty to do any thing.

Q. What ſignes hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, ſhould, ought or could: as *Amem*, I may or can love.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optative and Subjunctive, ſeeing that they have all one termination?

A. Becauſe it hath neither Adverbe or Conjunction joyned with it.

Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood?

A. It hath evermore ſome Conjunction joyned with it: or ſome Adverbe having the nature of a Conjunction: as, *That, if when, whereas*: as, *Cum amarem*, when I loved.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

A. Becauſe it dependeth upon ſome other Verb in the ſame ſentence, either going before or comming after it: as, *Cum amarem, eram miſer*, when I loved I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loved; depends of *eram*, I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latine, between the Optative, Potentiall, and Subjunctive Moods?

A. No: ſave in ſignification, and ſignes of the Moods.

Q. What ſignifieth the Infinitive?

A. To do, to ſuffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Perſon, as other Moods have?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Perſon, nor Nominative caſe.

Q. What

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. *To*: as, *Amare* to love.

Q. When two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, what Mood must the latter be?

A. The Infinitive: as *Cupio discere*, I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

Q. WHat are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

A. a Gerunds and Supines.

* Q. Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Because their signification is Infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive Mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

* Q. How many b Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification have they?

A. Both Active and Passive: as, *Amandi* of loving, or of being loved: *amando* in loving, or in being loved: *amandum* to love, or to be loved.

Q. c How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verb.

a All Verbs Personals which are perfect and regular, have Gerunds and Supines, except onely Passives; and such as are excepted and noted to want their Supines. Impersonals have none.

b Gerunds are named of *Gerundo*, because they signifie the manner of doing somthing. Supines (as *Melanchon* thinks) of *Supinus*, because they have no Case before them. c Some decline these, *Genit. Amandi*, *Accusat. Amandum*, *Ablat. Amando*. But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. HOw many Supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the latter Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, a for the most part, the signification of the

a It hath the signification of a Verb Passive, when it comes of a Verb signifying Passively: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of *iiur* joyned with it.

the

The Infinitive Mood of the Verb active: as, *Amatum* to love.

Q. Why is that in *u* called the latter Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Mood Passive: as, *Amatu* to be loved.

Tenses.

*Q. WHat is a Tense?

A. [b] The [c] difference of a Verbe according to the times past present, to come.

b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any person is said to doe or suffer any thing.

c A Noune may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth.

Q. How many tenses are there?

A. [d] Five: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense.

d There are properly but three Tenses or times.

*Q. How may these tenses be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. Of the time that is now present: as, *Amo*, I love.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. Doe, doest or *doth* in the Active voice: and *am, be, is, are, art*, in the Passive.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam*, I loved, or did love.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By these, *did* or *didst*, in the Active voice: and *was, were, wert*, in the Passive.

The time { past, present, to come

Our Booke divides the Preter tense or time past, into three, *viz.* Preterimperfect tense, not perfectly past. Preterperfect tense, perfectly past Preterpluperfect tense, more than perfectly past.

Q. What time speakes the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as, *Amavi*, I have loved.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. Have, hast or *hath*, in the Active: *have beene, hast beene*, or *hath beene*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speakes the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of what which is more than perfectly past, or past a long while silence.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. Had or *hadst*, in the Act. *had bin*, or *hadst bin*, in the passive.

Q. What time speakes the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall* or *will*, or *may* or *can hereafter*, in the Active: *shall be*, or *will be*, or *may* or *can hereafter*, in the Passive.

* Q. Give me all the usuall signes of the Active together.

A. [b] *Doe*, *doest*, or *doth*; *did* or *didst*; *have*, *hast* or *hath*; *had* or *hadst*; *shall* or *will*, or *hereafter*.

[b] The principall signes of the Active, are, *Doe*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *shall* or *will*.

* Q. Give me the usuall signes of the Passive?

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*; *was*, *were*, *wert*; *have beene*, *had beene*, *shall* or *will be*.

Persons.

* Q. WHat is a Person in a Verbe?

A. Every severall word, in every Mood and Tense; except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoune is understood in every one of them: as, *Amo* I love, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou loveſt, is as much as *tu amas*; *amat* hee loveth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbes?

A. In Verbes Personals there are three in either Number; like as in the Pronoune.

* Q. Hath every Mood and Tense three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbes; except that the Imparative Mood wants the first Person in the singular Number; and the Infinitive hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* Q. What differ your Persons in Verbes, from Persons in Noune and Pronounes.

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbes signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth: *Magister* is the Per-

son

ſon of the Noune doing ſomething; *docet*, the Perſon of the Verbe, ſignifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

Q. WHat is Conjugation?

A. * The varying of a Verbe, according to Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons.

* A conjugation is a fit varying of Verbes by their finall terminations in both Numbers, and in every Perſon, in each Mood & Tenſe.

Q. How many Conjugations have Verbes?

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne aſunder?

A. By their ſeverall vowels; which are their markes to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the firſt Conjugation to know it by?

A. * A long before *re* and *ris*: as, *amâre*, *amâris*.

* *Do*, and certaine compounds of it are excepted: as, *Circumdo*, *peſſundo*, *ſecundo*, which make a ſhort; as *damus*, *circumdamus*, as it is in the Latine Proſodia.

Q. What is the vowell of the ſecond?

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *docêre docêris*,

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* ſhort before *re* and *ris*: as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth?

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire*, *audiris*.

* Q. Where muſt you find this *re* and *ris*, which you ſpeak of, to know the Conjugations aſunder by?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitive Mood Active; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Active voice; as, *Amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare*: and *ris*, in the ſecond Perſon Paſsive; that is, in the ſecond word in declining a Verbe Paſsive: as, *Amor*, *amaris*.

Of declining and conjugating Verbes.

Q. THat you may be skilfull in all Verbes (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the moſt ſpeedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue) what muſt you doe?

A. I

A. I muſt learne to be very perfect in * declining and conjugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples have you to decline and conjugate all perfect Verbes by?

A. Foure: according to the number of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voyces are theſe examples [b] formed?

A. In two: Active and Paſsive. All verbes in *o*, are formed like *Amo*, *Doceo*, *Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbes in *or*, like *Amor*, *Doceor*, *Legor*, *Audior*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Paſsives?

A. Yes: ſaving that they are to have Gerunds and Supines declined with them, becauſe they want Actives: and they have Participles, as they are ſet downe in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of the perfect readineſſe, in declining and conjugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noune, to give either the Engliſh to the Latine, or Latine to the Engliſh of any Verbe, in each Mood, Tenſe, and Perſon: and thereby to bee able to proceed moſt ſpeedily in conſtruing, parſing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Perſons, eſpecially the firſt Perſons, through each Mood and Tenſe, to bee able to give both Engliſh to Latine, and Latine to Engliſh in them: and after to run the terminations of every Tenſe and Perſon in my minde; together with the ſignes of every Perſon in Engliſh.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperative Mood which hath no firſt Perſon ſingular?

A. Give it in the ſecond Perſon, or omit it: or ſay thus, The Imperative wants the firſt Perſon.

Q. Shew me in example of Conjugating ſo, and firſt, of giving the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I love, *amabam* I loved or did love, *amavi* I have loved, *amaveram* I had loved, *amabo* I ſhall or will love.

Imperative ſecond Perſon, *Ama amato* love thou: or the Imperative wants the firſt Perſon.

Optative *utinam amem* God grant I love, &c.

Q. Give me the Engliſh firſt.

A. I love *amo*, I loved or did love *amadam*, &c. as in declining Nounes.

Q. But

* Declining a Verbe, is the rehearſing of the firſt and ſecond Perſon of the Preſent tenſe, with the firſt Perſon of the Preterperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood: the Preſent tenſe of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles belonging to that Verbe & voyce.

b Forming or conjugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the firſt word of the Verbe into ſundry other words comming of it, by Perſons, Tenſes, Moods.

Q. But let me heare how you run the Terminations in your mind or by ſpeech.

A. O, as, at, amus, atis, ant. So in *Amabam: bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*

Q. Which are thoſe Engliſh ſignes, which you muſt run in your mind, with theſe terminations?

A. The Perſons in Engliſh: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can give the firſt Perſon in any Tenſe, you can by this meanes give any Perſon of the ſame, by remembring, or running in your mind, the terminations and ſignes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How ſay you, I loved or did love?

Amabam.

Q. They loved or did love?

A. Amabant.

Q. If you bee asked of any Perſon which you cannot tell, what muſt you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the firſt Perſon of that Tenſe, and run the reſt in my mind untill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I ſay, We had taught, I ſtraight remember, I had taught, *docueram:* and ſo running in my mind, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant:* and withall, I, thou, he, wee, ye, they: I find, *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Give me the firſt Perſons of thoſe Tenſes, which come one of another: and firſt which come of the preſent tenſe.

A. Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare. Imperative ſecond perſon, *Ama, amato.*

* Q. Give me thoſe which come of the Preterperfect tenſe.

A. Amavi, amaverã, amaverim, amavero, amaviſſem, amaviſſe.

Q. Rehearſe the firſt perſons together as they ſtand in the Booke.

A. Amo, amabam, amavi, amaveram, amabo: Imperative ſecond perſon, *Ama, amato: amem, amarem, amaverim, amaviſſem, amare, amaviſſe.*

Q. Rehearſe them Actively and Paſſively together, as they ſtand in order.

A. Amo amor, amabam amabor, amavi amatus ſum vel fui amaveram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.

Imper. ſecond Perſon, *Ama amato, amare amator.*

Optativ. Potentiall and Subjunctive, *Amem amer, amarem, amarer, amaverim amatus ſim vel fuerim, amaviſſem amatus eſſem vel fuiſſem, amavero amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive, *Amare amari: amaviſſe amatum eſſe vel fuiſſe.*

* *Amaturum eſſe, amatum iri vel amandum eſſe.*

Amandi, amando, amandum: amatum amatu: amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* Illo polliciti ſeſe facturum omnia eſt quod ſperemus deos bonis benefacturum.

* Q Give the termination of the firſt Perſons of the Active voice alone.

A. O, bam, i, ram, be or *am, Em* or *am, rem, rim, ſem, ro.*

Q. Give the ſignes of the Tenſes anſwering.

A. Doe, did, have, had, ſhall or *will, may* or *can hereafter:* as before.

Make theſe terminations exceeding perfect: all the reſt will be ſoone gotten and eaſily kept by oft repeating theſe over thus.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Paſsive together.

A. O, or, bam, bar, i, ſum vel fui, ram eram vel fueram { *bo bor. am ar.*

{ *Em er,* { *rem, rer, rim ſim vel fuerim, ſem eſſem vel fuiſſem, ro ero vel fuero.* } *am ar,* }

Infinitive, *e, i: ſe eſſe vel fuiſſe.*

* Q. Is there yet no further helpe for knowing the ſeverall Perſons?

A. Yes: The firſt Perſons Active end in *o, am, em, im,* or *i:* the ſecond in *as, es, is,* or *ſti:* the third in *t.*

Q. How end the firſt Perſons Paſsive?

A. The firſt Perſons end commonly in *or, ar, er:* the ſecond in *aris, eris, iris;* the third in *tur;* the firſt Plurall in *mur;* the ſecond the *mini;* the third in *ntur.*

In the Preterfect tenſes, Preterpluper. and Future tenſes Paſsive, the terminations are the ſame with the tenſes in *Sum, es, fui,* of which they are borrowed: except the future tenſe of the Indicative Mood.

* Q. Which

* Q. Which doe you account the ſpeedieſt way of all, to get and keepe theſe Verbes?

A. This oft repetition of theſe terminations in Latine, and of the Engliſh ſignes of the Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons: and alſo much examination of the Active and Paſsive together: as, asking, I love, *Amo*: I am loved, *amor*: he loveth, *amat*: he is loved, *amatur*: they love, *amant*: they are loved, *amantur*, &c.

Of *Sum* and other Verbes out of Rule.

Q. WHat Rules have you for Verbes ending in *us*?

A. There are no Rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Poſſum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with more other lame Verbes, or which are irregular, [a] are ſet downe in the Latine Grammar by themſelves: except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*: which doe follow after.

[a] At *Sednunc ut totum.*

Q. Is it not a perfect readineſſe in the Verbe *Sum*, as neceſſary as in any other of the Verbes.

A. Yes, and more alſo.

Q. Why?

A. Becauſe it ſerveth for declining of all Verbes in *or*, and alſo for that it is of perpetuall uſe.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verbe *Sum*?

A. By the ſame meanes as in *Amo*, *doceo*, &c. and ſo in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the reſt of thoſe Verbes out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giving all the firſt Perſons, both Engliſh to Latine, and Latine to Engliſh.

Q. Have you not ſome ſpeciall obſervations concerning theſe two Verbes, *Eo* and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbes?

A. In the Preterimperfect and Future tenſe of the Indicative Mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How doe they make their Preterimperfect tenſe?

A. * *Iham*

* *Audibant, lenibant, scibant, sævibant*, and the like, are by the figure *Syncope*.

* So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense: as, of *Iens*, the Genitive is *euntis*, so *eunti*, &c.

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*: not *iebam*

Q. How doe they make their Future tense?

A. Ibo and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How doe they make the Gerunds?

A. * *Eundi, eunda, eundum*: not *êndi*: so *queundi, queundo, queundum*; though we say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?

A. Like Verbes in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect tense, of the Indicative Mood.

A. All other preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. Those which end in *ram, rim*, or *ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *ram, rim*, or *ro*: as, of *Amavi*, are made *amaveram, amaverim, amavero*. Those which end in *sem*, or *se*, bee formed of it, only by putting to *s* and *sem*, or *se*: as of *Amavi, amavissem, amavisse*.

Impersonals.

Q. HOw are Impersonals declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular through all Moods and Tenses: as, *Delectat, delectabat*, &c. *studetur, studebatur, studitum est velsuit*, &c.

Q. What signes have they to know them by?

A. They have commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. WHat is your fourth part of speech, which is declined?

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A

A. A part of ſpeech derived of a Verbe, taking part a Noune, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle derived?

A. Of a Verbe from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: becauſe it hath nothing of it ſelfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of ſpeech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noune, part of a Verbe, and part of both a Noune and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noune only or ſeverally?

A. Gender caſe and Declenſion.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tenſe and ſignification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

* Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Caſe and Gender: as a Noune Adjective.

Q. [b] How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you know the kinds of Participles?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their ſignification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. In *ans* or *ens*: as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in Engliſh?

A. In *ing*, as, loving.

Q. Is every word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. No: unleſſe the Latine end alſo in *ans* or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it ſignifie?

A. The time preſent.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the preſent tenſe formed of?

[b] There are two of the Active voice; as the Participle of the Preſent and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Paſſive; that is, the Participle of the preter tenſe, and Future in *Dus*.

c For forming Participles of Verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tense, we must faine Preterimperf. tenses, as, *inquiebam inquiens.*

A. Of the [c] Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *us*, as, of *Amabam, bam* turned in *us*, is made *amans*: so, of *Auxiliabar, auxilians.*

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or betoken?

A. To doe: like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice: as *Amaturus* to love, or about to love.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as *amaturus.*

Q. What is it formed of?

d These Participles *Futurus, osurus, parituras, nasciturus, arguiturus, nascituras, moriturus, oriturus,* are formed irregularly. Stock-wood.

A. [d] Of the latter Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctu, docturus.*

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter tense?

A. In *d, t*, or *n*: loved, taught, slaine.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus, sus, xus*: as, *amatus* loved, *visus* seene, *nexus* knit.

Q. Doe all of them end either in *tus, sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uus.*

* Q. What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signifie?

A. Time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Lectu, Lectus.*

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer; like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive voyce: as *Amandus* to be loved.

* Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *Amandus.*

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Active voice: and of the Participle of the Present tense.

A. Yes;

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this ſentence, *Legendis veteribus proficis*: In reading old Authors thou doeſt profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when it ſignifieth Actively?

A. No: It is rather an Adjective Gerundive.

Q. Hath every kind of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles have Verbes Actives and * Neuters, which have the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Preſent tenſe, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if theſe want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe it is derived of the latter Supine: As, of *Diſco* is only *diſcens*: without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles have Verbes Paſsives, whoſe Actives have the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tenſe and of the Future in *dus*: as, of *Amor*, commeth *amatus amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actives want the Supines?

A. They want the Participle of the Preter tenſe.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe the Participle of the Preter tenſe ſhould bee formed of the latter Supine, which is wanting As of *Timeor* is only *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, and one of the Future in *rus*: as, of *Auxilior*, commeth *auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it never have a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes: if it governe an Accuſative caſe, as being a Verbe Tranſitive: as, *Loquor verbum, Loquor* may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verbe Common?

A. All the foure Participles: as, of *Largior*, commeth *Largiens, largiturus, largiendus*.

Q. How are Participles of the Preſent tenſe declined?

* *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus, excurſus, percurſus*, are taken to come of Verbes Impersonals of the Paſſive voyce: ſo *regnatus, triumphatus, vigilatus*, and *vigilandus*: or abuſively.

A. Like Nounes Adjectives of three Articles: as, Nom. *Hic hæc & hoc amans*; like *Fœlix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenſes declined?

A. Like Nounes Adjectives of three divers endings: as, Nom. *Amatus, amata, amatum*; like *Bonus, a, um*: ſo all the reſt.

Of an Adverbe.

Q. WHich is your fifth part of ſpeech: and the firſt of thoſe which are undeclined?

A. An Adverbe.

Q. What is an Adverbe?

A. A part of ſpeech joyned to the Verbes, to declare their ſignification.

Q. Why is it called an Adverbe?

A. Becauſe it is uſually joyned to Verbes?

Q. May it not be joyned unto othter parts of ſpeech alſo?

A. Yes: to ſuch words as are in place of Verbes, and ſome other: as, ſometimes to Nounes, ſometimes to Adverbes.

Q. Whereto is an Adverbe joyned to the Verbes?

A. To declare their ſignification: that is, to make their ſignification more plaine and full.

*Q. How?

A. By ſome circumſtance of time, place, number, order; or the like, according to the ſeverall kinds of Adverbes; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearſe the ſorts of your Adverbes.

A. Adverbes are of Time, Place, Number, Order: and ſo as they ſtand in the booke.

Q. Give me your Adverbs, Engliſhing them in order.

A. Adverbs of Time: as *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yeſterday, *perindie* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time paſt, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* ſometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *iſtic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

a These Adverbs ſee more at large in M. *Leeches* queſtions, in his third part of his Grammar queſtions, and ſo likewiſe of Coniunctions, or in the Latine rules.

Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* foure times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as, *Indè* from thence: *deinde* afterwards: *denique* to conclude: *poſtremò* laſt of all.

Of asking or Doubting: as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorſum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling: as, *Heus* hoe, *ô* hoe: *ehodum* hoe ſyrrah.

Of Affirming: as *Certè* ſurely, *næ* verily, *profectiò* truly, *ſanè* truly or doubtleſſe, * *ſcilicet* doubtleſſe or truly, *licès* bee it ſo, *eſto* be it ſo.

* *Scilicet, quaſi ſcire licet.*

Of Denying: as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minimè* no, or in no wiſe, *neutiquam* not, or in no wiſe, *nequaquam* no, or in no wiſe.

Of Swearing: as, * *pol* in good-ſooth, *edepol* in good-ſooth, *Hercle* truly, *Medius fidius* in faith or truth.

* *Pol* by *Pollux*; *Adepol* by the Temple of *Pollux*. *Medius fidius*, as *Fidius* the ſon of *Iupiter*, and god of faithfulneſſe, love me; like *Me Hercule*, as *Hercules* ſhall help me.

Of Exhorting: as, * *Eia* goe to, or well, *age* goe to, *agite* goe ye to, *agendum* well, goe to yet.

Of flattering: as, * *Sodes* if thou dareſt, or on good-fellowſhip, *amabò* of all love.

* *Sodes, quaſi ſi audes.*

Of Forbidding: as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wiſhing: as *utinam* Oh that, or I would to God, *ſi* O that, *O ſi* O that, *O ſi* O if, *O* Oh that.

Of Gathering together: as *Simul* together, *unà* together, *pariter* together, *non modò* not only, *non ſolùm* not only.

Of Parting: as, *Seorſim* aſunder, or one from another: *ſigillatim* every one aſunder, or peculiarly, *vicatim* ſtreet by ſtreet, or village by village.

Of Chooſing: as, *Potius* rather, *immò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finiſhed: as, *Penè* almoſt, *ferè* almoſt, *prope* nie, or neere, or almoſt, *vix* ſcarcely, *modò non* almoſt.

Of Shewing: as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forſan* peradventure, *forſitan* peradventure, *fortaſſis* it may be, *fortaſſe* it may be, or peradventure.

Of Chance: as, *Fortè* by chance, *fortuitò*, by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likeneſſe: as, *Sic* ſo, *ſicut* like as, *quaſi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Quality: as, *Bene* well, *malè* evilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity: as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tam* so or aswell, *quàm* as, *magis* more *minùs*, lesse, *maximè* especially.

Q. Are not some Adverbs compared?

A. Yes, certaine are: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Propè* neere, *propiùs* neerer, *proximè* the neerest of all.

* Q. [a] Doe these forme their Comparative and Superlative degree of their positive, As Adjectives doe?

A. No: they have no Comparative nor Superlative degree of themselves; neither doe frame any Comparison properly.

* Q. How then have these degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative degree.

* Q. How doth the Comparative degree of Adverbs end?

A. Their Comparative ends in *us*; like the Neuter Gender of the *A*djective of the Comparative degree.

Q. How end their Superlatives?

A. They end for most part in *è*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocative case of their Adjective of the Superlative degree. Of which they seemed to be formed: as, *Doctè*, *doctiùs*, *doctissimè*.

Q. [b] Doe not some Superlatives end in *um*?

A. Yes; some few which have the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocative case, whereof they come: as, *Plurimùm*, *potissimùm*.

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Adverbs?

A. Yes: when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. How may we know Adverbs?

A. Easily: Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Q. How

[a] Adverbs comming of Nouns which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing: as, of *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, is *bene*, *melius*, *optime*.

[b] Neuter Adjectives are oft put for Adverbs: as, *recens pro recenter*, *torvum* for *torvè*. This is when they are taken Adverbially, signifying as Adverbes.

* Q. How by their Englisſh?

A. Moſt of them, beſides theſe in the booke, are Adverbes of Quality, and doe commonly end in *ly*, in Engliſh: as, wiſely, learnedly.

* Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *è* or *ùs*, and are marked over the head with a grave accent, to diſtinguiſh them from Noures: as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctiſſimè*. Or elſe they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, wiſely.

* Q. How by their Engliſh and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctiſſimè* moſt learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortiſſimè* moſt valiantly.

Q. How you not ſome Adverbs ending in *o*, like Ablative caſes?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by ſo much: and ſome alſo in *im*: as, *furtim* theeviſhly, comming of the Verbe *furor*. But theſe have their accents to know them by, like as thoſe in *um*, and the reſt.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. WHich is your ſecond part of ſpeech undeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of ſpeech that joyneth words and ſentences together.

* Q. What is the uſe of Conjunctions?

A. To joyne words and ſentences.

Q. How many kindes of Conjunctions have you?

A. Twelve: [a] Copulatives, Disjunctives, Diſcretives, Cauſals, Conditionals, Exceptives, Interrogatives, Illatives, Adverſatives, Redditives, Electives, Diminutives.

Q. Give me your Conjunctions, Latine and Engliſh together.

A. [b] Copulatives: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* alſo, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

[c] Disjunctives: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, or either, *vel* either, *ſeu* either, *ſive* either.

[d] Diſcre-

a Theſe kindes of Conjunctions have their names according to the reaſons following.

b Copulatives, becauſe they ſerve uſually to couple parts or ſentences abſolutely.

c Disjunctives, by which, parts of ſentences are ſo ſevered, as if one onely could be true.

d Diſcretives: as, *ſed* but, *quidem* but truely, *autem* but, *verò* but, *at* but, *act* but.

e Caſuals: as, *Nam* for, *namq;* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* becauſe, *ut* that, *quòd* that, *quum* ſith that, *quoniam* becauſe, and *quando* (ſet for *quoniam*) ſith that, or becauſe.

f Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *ſin* but if, *modò* ſo that, *dum* ſo that *dummodò* ſo that.

g Exceptives: as, *Ni* except, *niſi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that or otherwiſe, *preterquam* except that.

h Intetrrogatives: as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrùm* whether, *necne* whether or no, *annè* whether or no, *nonné* is it not ſo.

i Illatives: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

k Adverſatives: as, *Etſi* although, *quanquam* although, *quamvis* although, *licet* although, or albeit, *eſto* be it ſo.

l Redditives to the ſame: as, *Tamen* notwithſtanding, *attamen* yet notwithſtanding.

Electives: as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Dimininitives: as, *Saltem* at leaſt, *vel* yea, or at the leaſt wiſe.

b Diſcretives, by which the parts are lightly ſevered.
e Caſuals, which ſhew a cauſe of a thing going before.
f Conditionals, by which the part following is knit, upon condition of that going before.
g Exceptives doe except againſt ſomething going before, or from ſomething following.
h Interrogatives aske a queſtion.
i Illatives bring in ſome concluſion, or ſhew ſomething. k Adverſatives ſhew ſome diverſitie of things. Redditives anſwer to the Adverſatives. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, ſee the Latine Rules, or Mr. *Leeches* queſtions.

Of a Prepoſition.

Q. WHich is your third part of ſpeech undecli-ned?

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What is a Prepoſition?

A. A part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts of ſpeech, either in Appoſition, or in Compoſition.

Q. Why doe you ſay, moſt commonly ſet before other parts?

Becauſe ſome Prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their caſes; the reſt alſo may be ſet after, ſometime.

Q. What

Q. What meane you by Appoſition, when you ſay a Prepoſition is ſet before in Appoſition?

A. When a Prepoſition is only ſet before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it ſelfe: as, *Ad patrem.*

Q. What meane you by Compoſition, when you ſay a Prepoſition is ſet before in Compoſition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is ſet before: as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

Q. To what uſes doe Prepoſitions ſerve ſpecially?

A. To governe caſes: or to ſerve to caſes, as our book hath it: and to make compound words.

* Q. What caſes doe they ſerve to?

A. Some to an Accuſative; ſome to an Ablative; ſome both to an Accuſative and an Ablative.

Q. How many Prepoſitions ſerve to the [a] Accuſative caſe?

A. Two and thirty: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, &c.

Q. How many ſerve to the Ablative caſe?

A. Theſe fifteene, [b] *A, ab, abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q. How many ſerve to both caſes?

A. Onely theſe foure: *In*, [c] *ſub, ſuper*, and *ſubter*.

Q. What Prepoſitions are ſet after their caſes?

A. Theſe three: *Verſus, penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily ſet after; alſo *cum* and *uſque*, ſometimes: as, *Mecum, ad occidentem uſque.*

* Q. May not the reſt of the Prepoſitions bee ſo ſet after their caſes alſo?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anaſtrophe*: as, *Italiam contra.*

Q. Can no Prepoſitions ſerve to a Genitive Caſe?

A. Yes: *Tenus.*

Q. When is that?

A. When the caſuall word joyned with *Tenus* is the Plurall number, then it muſt bee put in the Genitive caſe, and bee ſet before *tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus*, up to the eares: *genuum tenus*, up to the knees.

Q. If Prepoſitions bee ſet alone without any caſe; whether

a *Protu* is ſometimes a Prepoſition, and joyned both to the Accuſative and to the Ablative caſes. *Cooper.*

b *Petat pro ſibi b. e. prepetat ſibi*, or *pro b e. præſidium ſive commeatum ſibi. Lamb. in Plaut. Venio adverſum tempori, h. e. adverſum Menechmum tempori, h. e. opportune. Stockw.*

c The Engliſhes of our Prepoſitions are very defective and would bee carefully ſupplied.

are they then Prepositions?

A. No: they are then changed into Adverbes: and so if they doe forme the degrees of comparison.

Q. May those foure which serve to both cases, have either an Accusative case or an Ablative, as we will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which we may use at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then when to joyne them to the Accusative case, when to the Ablative?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions serving to the Accusative case, they will commonly have an Accusative case: so for Prepositions serving to the Ablative, an Ablative.

Q. When doth *in* serve to the Accusative case?

A. When it hath the signe *into*, joyned with the English: as, *in Vrbem*, into the City. Or, when it is put for *Erga*, towards; *contrà*, against; or *ad*, unto. Otherwise, it serves to an Ablative.

* Q. When doth *Sub* governe an accusative?

A. When it is put for *Ad*, *per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifieth unto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it governes an Ablative.

* Q. When doth *Super* governe an Accusative?

A. When it is put for *Vltrà*, beyond. Else it will have an Ablative.

* Q. Have you no more Prepositions but these?

A. Yes: These six; *Am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Doe these serve to any cases?

A. No: they serve only to make Compound words; so that they are never found alone, but only in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared?

A. No; except some of them when they are changed into Adverbes: as, *Propè*, *propiùs*, *proximè*.

b These have commonly these significations or the like: which by use in reading may easily bee observed: *Am* about, *di* from, &c. *dis* asunder: *re* backe or againe: *se* asunder: *con* together: *se q. se arsum*, *con*, *q. cum*.

Of an Interjection.

Q. WHat is your last part of speech?

A. An Interjection.

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A part of ſpeech, which ſignifieth ſome ſudden affection, or paſsion of the minde, in an imperfect voyce.

Q. How many kinds of Interjections have you?

A. So many as there are ſudden paſsions or motions of the minde:] as, of mirth, ſorrow, dread, and the like: as they are in my booke.

Q. Give me the Engliſh of your Interjections as you did of Adverbs and Conjunctions.

A. They are imperfect voyces: and ſo have no proper Engliſh words: yet wee may Engliſh them thus, after our cuſtome of ſpeech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Evax* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow: as, *Heu* alas, *hei* ah alas.

Dread: as, *Atat*, oh, or out alas.

Mavelling: as, *Papè* O marvellous or ſtrange.

Diſdaining: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apage*, get thee gone, or fie away.

Praiſing: as, *Euge*, O well done!

Scorning: *Hui*, hoe, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem*. Oh the faith of Gods and men.

Curſing: as, *Væ* woe, *malum* in a miſchiefe.

Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he*; ha, ha.

Calling: as, *Eho, ho, io*, hoe ſyrrah.

Silence: as, *Au*, auh.

Q. But are all Intetjections ſuch imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Evax*, *vah*, &c.

* Q. What ſay you then of *malum*, ſignifying in a miſchiefe, is it not a perfect voyce?

A. Malum is not properly an Interjection, but a Noune: and is only then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to expreſſe ſuch a ſudden paſsion.

* Q. May not other perfect words alſo be made Interjections.

A. Yes, any part of ſpeech may: but eſpecially Nounes and Verbes, when ſoever they are uſed to expreſſe theſe ſudden mo-

tions of the minde: as, *Infandum* a thing not to bee ſpoken of, *Anabo* of all fellowſhip, *Perii* alas, are made Interjections and undeclined.

Q. May one word, be of many parts of ſpeech?

A. Yes: being taken in a divers ſignification; or in a divers reſpect and conſideration.

* Q. How for example?

A. Cum when, is an Adverbe of time: *Cum* ſeeing that, is a Conjunction Cauſall: *Cum* with, a Prepoſition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it ſelfe, is a Noune Subſtantive and undeclined.

a Such words are Subſtantives not properly, but *technicos*, that is, artificially, or materially, as ſome Grammarians doe ſpeake.

* Q. It ſeemeth hereby that a word of any part of ſpeech may be a Noune Subſtantive.

A. a Yes: when it is taken for the word it ſelfe, or, as for a word of Art] As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noune Subſtantive: as, *Bonum manè* good morrow. *Manè* is here declined, *hoc manè invariabile*.

The Concords of the Latine ſpeech.

Q. WE have done with the introduction of the eight parts of ſpeech, or the handling of the eight parts ſeverally, which is the firſt part of you Accidence: now we are to come to the Rules of Conſtruction of the eight parts of ſpeech, called the Engliſh Rules.

b That conſtruction is to bee accounted lawfull, which the moſt approved of the ancient Writers have uſed both in writing & ſpeaking.

Q. What meane you by Conſtruction?

A. b c The due joyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in ſpeech.] Or the right joyning of the parts of ſpeech together in ſpeaking according to the naturall manner; or according to the reaſon and rule of Grammar.

Q. How many things are to bee conſidered for the right joyning of words in Conſtruction?

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words. 2. The governing of words.

c Conſtruction is either ſimple and plaine, or figurative. Simple is that which followes the right and plaine manner of ſpeaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as, *Magna pars vulnerata*. Figurative, which differs from the ſame plaine manner: as, *Magna pars vulnerati*.

* Q. What meane you by Concords?

A. The agreement of words together, in ſome ſpeciall Acci-

dents.

dents or qualities: as in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

* Q. How many Concords have you?

A. Three: The first betweene the Nominative Case and the Verbe.

The second, betweene the Substantive and the Adjective.

The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

* Q. Why must these fix so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake and cannot bee placed orderly in speech, except they bee guided and holden up by the three stronger.

* Q. Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three latter: that is, the Verbe, the Adjective, and the Relative.

Q. What must the Verbe have to agree with?

A. His Nominative case.

Q. What the Adjective?

A. His Substantive.

Q. What must the Relative have?

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

Q. WHat is then your first Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Nominative Case and the Verbe.

Q. When an English is given to be made in Latine, what must you doe first?

A. Looke out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you have moe Verbes than one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe.

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three; first, if the Verbe be of the Infinitive Mood, it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly, if it have before it a Relative: as, *that, whom, which*. Thirdly, if it have before it a Conjunction: as, *ut* that, *cùm* when, *ſi* if, and such others.

Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these doe ever in some sort depend upon some other Verb going before them in naturall and due order of speech

* Q. Must not the same course be taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is given to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very same: I must likewise first seeke out the principall Verbe, and marke it carefully.

Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominative case, which is that which agreeth with it both in Number and Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you have found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

A. Seeke out his Nominative case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verbe; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall bee the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Q. Give me an example how?

A. Venit ne Rex? Doth the King come? If you aske here, Who commeth? the answer is, the king. So the word king is the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Q. Must we alwayes thus seeke out the Nominative case?

A. Yes, in Verbes Personals: except the Verbe be an Impersonall; which will have no Nominative case.

Q. Where must your Nominative case bee set in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperative Mood. Thirdly, when this signe *ne*, or *there*, commeth before the English of the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominative case bee placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most usually after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as, *Amas tu*, lovest thou? or dost thou love?

Q. What case must your casuall word be, which commeth

next

next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusative case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly governe another case after him to be construed withall.] For then it must be such case as the Verbe governes properly.

Q. Give an example.

A. Si cupis placere Magistro, utere diligentia, &c. Here *placere* the Verbe governes properly *magistro* a Dative case; and *utere* governes *diligentia* an Ablative case, not an Accusative.

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his [a] Nominative case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominative case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, &c.

Q. In which words lieth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verbe is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominative case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the plurall Number and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominative case, which is also the plurall Number and second Person.

[a] Note that the Nominative cases of the first and second persons, as, *Ego, tu, nos* and *vos* are seldome expressed, but onely understood, unlesse it bee for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some persons from all others: as *vos damnatis* you condemned and none other; or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es patronus*, you whose signification belongs unto men, the Nominative cases of the third Person are usually understood: as, *Fertur, h. e. ille fertur*, hee is reported, unlesse *ferunt* bee rather used Impersonally. So *ferunt, h. e. homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbes, whose action belongs to God or nature as, *pluit*, it raineth: *fulminat*, it thunders, that is, God or nature raines or thunders.) Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbes which as these are said to be of an exempt signification, *viz.* whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature, as *Advesperascit* it draweth towards evening.

Q. Must

Q. Must the Verbe be alwayes the same Number and Person the Nominative case is?

A. No: for there are three exceptions in the rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominative cases Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are moe Nominative cases comming together, with a Conjunction Copulative comming betweene them; though all the Nominative cases be of the Singular Number, yet the Verbe is usually of the Plurall Number.
the Verbe is usually of the Plurall Numbe.

Q. What if the Nominative cases be of * divers persons, with which of them must the Verbe agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: it must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominative case of the worthiest Person?

A. The Nominative case of the first Person is more worthy than of the second; and the second more worthy than the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominative cases of divers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What meane you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominative case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which commeth after the Verbe; so that both the Nominative cases bee of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule?

A. that not onely a Causall word is the Nominative case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitive Mood, sometimes a whole

* *Is* and *ii.* may bee of all Persons as well as *idem*; by the figure *Evocatio*, having *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*, understood; as *Agimus ii, ii poteramus esse paris, &c.* for *Nos ii agimus, &c.*

whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verbe.

* Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Mood, or a whole sentence be the Nominative case to the Verbe? Can any word be a Nominative case to the Verbe, but only a Noune Substantive?

A. Yes: a Noune Substantive, or whatsoever is put in the place of a Noune Substantive; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noune Substantive?

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined: as, *Hoc nihil invariabile*: so, *Hoc diluculo surgere invariabile.*

* Q. May not a Relative bee the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yea: but that is onely by reason of the Substantive or Antecedent understood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* Q. And may not an Adjective also be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but then it is commonly an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standing for a Substantive.

* Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe be, when a whole sentence, or a peece of a sentence, is the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe bee referred, or have respect but to one thing, it shall be the singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it is usually the Plurall Number and third Person.

* Q. What if it be a Noune of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noune signifying moe than one?

A. It may sometimes have a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

* Q. How many things then may be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Six: First, a Casuall word, which is either a Substantive, or a Relative; or an Adjective standing for a Substantive. Secondly, a whole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or piece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Mood. Fifthly, an

Adverbe with a Genitive case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselves, or whatsoever is put in stead of the Nominative case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitive Mood, must it have a Nominative case before it?

A. No: It must have an Accusative case before it, in stead of a Nominative.

The second Concord.

Q. WHat is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantive and the Adjective.

Q. When you have an Adjective, how will you find out his Substantive?

A. As I found out the Nominative case: I that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adjective; and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adjective agree with his Substantive?

A. In three: in Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adjective whether it be a Noune, Pronoune, or Participle?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adjectives by nature; except *Ego, tu, sui:* and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantives as well as the Noune Adjectives doe?

Q. Is your Adjective alwaies the same Case, Gender, and Number that the Substantive is?

A. No, not alwayes: for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my booke name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantives Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative comming betweene them, will have an Adjective Plurall; which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantive of the most worthy Gender?

A. The

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender is more worthy than Substantive of the Feminine: and the Substantive of Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwayes true?

A. Yea: except in things without life; I meane, such as are not apt to have life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter is usually so accounted, though we may take such Neuters to be put Substantively: as, *Arcus & calami sunt bona.*

* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adjective comes betweene two Substantives of divers Genders, it may * indifferently accord with either of them.

* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantive is not alwayes a Casuall word: but a whole sentence, a peece of a sentence, an Infinitive Mood, an Adverbe with a Genitive case or any word put for it selfe, may be the Substantive to the Adjective.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because all these things which may be Nominative case to the Verbe, may bee likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

Q. What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adjective be, when any of these are his Substantive?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive, is accounted to be?

* Q. What if the Adjective have respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or a peece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it have respect to moe things than one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

* *Nunquam æque ac modo paupertas mihi visum est onus & miserum & grave. Terpay. pertas visum onus.*

The third Concord.

Q. WHat is the third Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Antecedent and the [a] Relative?

[a] By Relative in this place wee usually meane *Qui, quæ, quod,* with the cases and words coming of it.

Q. [b] When you have a Relative, what must you doe to find out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who* or *what*, to the English of the Relative; and the word that answereth to the question, is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relative, and is rehearsed againe of the Relative.

Q. In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number, and Person.

* Q. Is one Substantive or Causall word the Antecedent alwayes to the Relative?

A. No: all the same things may be the [c] Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominative case to the Verbe, or the Substantive to the Adjective.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relative be?

A. If the Relative bee referred but to one thing of those, except the Casuall word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred to two things or moe of them, it must bee the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

A. A Relative?

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Conjunction; which in Latine is called *quòd* or *ut*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwayes needs be so made in Latine by *quòd* or *ut*, signifying *that*?

A. No:

[b] Wee may also note, that these Relatives set downe in the Pronoune, as, *Hic, ille, iste, is, idem qui*, are called Relatives of Substance, because they have Relation to a Substance. Others are called Relatives of Accident, because they have relation to some accident; as to some quality or quantitie, as *Qualis, quantus, cuias*, and other Interrogatives.

[c] Observe, that the proper Antecedent is not alwayes expressed: for sometimes a Relative and so sometimes a Noune Adjective have for their Antecedent or Substantive some Pronoune Primitive included in the Pronoune Possessive set downe, by that Rule in the *Syntax*. *Aliquando Relativum, &c.* as, *Laudavit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio præditum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent in the Primitive *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is understood. So the examples in the construction of the Pronoune in the Latine Syntax, viz. *Hæ Possessiva, Meus, tuus, &c.*

A. No: we may oftimes elegantly leave out both *quod*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verbe into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Conjunction Copulative comming betweene them; what Number must the Relative be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relative agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to have life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relative be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti*, quæ the Relative is the Neuter Gender; though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

a Note for difference betweene *Quod* and *ut*, that for the most part *Quod* signifieth because, or that, noting the Efficient cause: as, *Quod tu rediisti*, because you have returned. *ut* to the end that, noting the *Finall cause*, or *the effect*: as *ut tu fabulam agas vola*. Or thus. That *Quod* doth usually signifie simply a thing done, or to be done, *ut* the cause why it is done, or to be done.

The Case of the Relative.

Q. HOw many chiefe rules are there to know what Case the Relative must be of?

A. Two: When there commeth no Nominative case betweene the Relative and, *&c.* And when there commeth a Nominative case, *&c.*

Q. When in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verbe, what case must your Relative be?

A. The Nominative case to the Verbe; as it were a Noune Substantive.

Q. When there comes a Nominative case betweene the Relative and the Verbe, what case must the Relative be then?

A. Such case as the Verbe will have after him: that is, such

Case as any Noune Substantive should bee, being governed of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relative bee the Substantive to the Adjective, as well as it may be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which have their Cases, as the Relative hath?

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatives and Indefinites: as, [a] *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

[a] These are called Relatives of Accident, as was said before.

Q. Doe Relatives, Interrogatives and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantives, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these usually, all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other words, whereof they are governed.

*Q. [b] Doth a Substantive never stand before the word whereof it is governed?

[b] *Dispauterius* hath this rule worthy to bee observed of Schollers. *Quando Relativo præcedens subditis, eodem ponatur casu quia verbo dantur eidem. Præcedens b e. Antecedens, subdis, i.e. subjungis.*

A. Yes: when a word is joyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relative, or an Interrogative, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis? Librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relative alwayes governed of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is governed of whatsoever a Noune Substantive may bee governed of: as, sometimes of an Infinitive Mood comming after the Verbe. Somtimes of a Participle. Somtimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my book: and in all things like unto the Substantive.

*Q. How can you know of what word the Relative is governed?

A. By putting in stead of the Relative the same Case of *Hic, hæc, hoc*; and so construing the sentence.

*Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relative, will in construing follow the word which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of speech doe.

*Q. Shew

* Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Qua nunc non est narrandi locus?*

A. Put *hac* instead of *qua*, and then it will follow thus in constering: *Nunc non est locus narrandi hac*: so *qua* is governed of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relative come betweene two Substantives of divers Genders; with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the latter, as will best serve to expresse the matter in hand; yea, though they be of divers Numbers also, by the rule, *Relativus inter duo Antecedentium*, &c.

Constructions of Nounes Substantives.

Q. WE have done with Construction in the agreement of words: now we are come to Construction in governing of words. Where begin your rules for governing words?

A. At When two Substantives come together, &c.

Q. In what order doe these rules stand in your booke?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how?

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nounes Substantives. Secondly, of Nounes Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of Verbes Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seventhly, of all such words as signifie Time, Space betweene Place: Names of places. Eightly, of Verbes Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Adverbes. The Eleventh, of Conjunctions. The Twelth, Prepositions. The Thirteenth Interjections.

Q. In what order are the Rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominative case, if the word doe governe a Nominative case. Secondly, for the Genitive. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accusative. Fifthly, for the Ablative.

* Q. Why do you not mention any rules for the Vocative?

A. Because the Vocative is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easily bee knowne, because whensoever we call or speak to any person or things.

things, we doe it in the Vocative case.

* Q. How will you find out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in the Genitive, Dative, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to give every word his proper signification in English.

Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because every case is commonly governed of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How will you seeke out the rule for the case, when you have construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is governed, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive case after a Substantive, how doe you find it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitive case after the Substantive: and marking the signification of the word, *I* shall find the rule in one of those.

* Q. Shew mee this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtutis comes invidia.* What must you doe first?

A. First, I construe it, thus; *Invidia* envie [*est* is] *comes* a companion *virtutis* of vertue.

* Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. Comes is the Nominative case, governed of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominative case after the Verbe; that is, , *Sum, forem, fio.*

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitive case, governed of the Substantive *Comes*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitive case, after the Substantive: When two Substantives, &c.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule;

For this rule see it more at large in the Grammar schoole.

rule; what order muſt you obſerve in conſtruing a ſentence?

A. Firſt, I muſt reade diſtinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names, if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

**Q.* How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all ſuch words as are written with great letters; except the firſt word of every ſentence, which is ever written with a great letter.

**Q.* What word then muſt you take firſt?

A. A Vocative caſe, if there be one, or whatſoever is in ſtead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

**Q.* What next?

A. I muſt ſeeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominative caſe; and take firſt the Nominative caſe, or whatſoever is in ſtead of it; and that which hangeth of it, ſerving to make it plaine.

**Q.* What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatſoever words depend on it; ſerving to make it plaine; as, an Infinitive Mood, or an Adverbe.

**Q.* What then?

A. Such caſe as the Verbe properly governes: which is commonly an Accuſative caſe.

**Q.* What muſt you take next?

A. All the Caſes in order; firſt, a Genitive, ſecondly, a Dative, laſtly, the Ablative.

**Q.* Give me the ſumme of this Rule briefly?

A. Firſt, I muſt reade my ſentence plainly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I muſt take firſt a Vocative caſe, if there be one, or whatſoever is in ſtead of it, and that which depends on it to make it plaine. Thirdly, I muſt ſeeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominative caſe, and take firſt the Nominative caſe, or whatſoever is in ſtead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plaine. Then the Verbe with the Infinitive Mood or Adverbe. Next, the Accuſative caſe, or ſuch caſe as the Verbe properly governes. Laſtly, all the other caſes in order: as, firſt, the Genitive, ſecondly the Dative; after, the Ablative.

Every Scholler ſhould be able to repeat this Rule.

**Q.* What if there be not all these kindes of words in a sentence?

**A.* Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order ever to be kept?

A. [b] It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring up: as, by Interjections, Adverbs of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indefinites, Partitives, Relatives: as, by *Quis* or *qui, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* Lastly, by such words as have in them the force of relation or dependance.

[b] More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certaine Adverbes and Conjunctions. See *Coknius* his Analysis, p. 9.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as have some other words depending upon them in the latter part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum, inde, deinceps, quemadmodum, sic, sicut, sicuti, dum, donec, primùm, quando, quia, quoniam, licèt, postquam, quam, quanquam, etsi, quamvis,* and the like.

**Q.* Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

**Q.* But are t here not some speciall things to be observed in construing?

Speciall things to be observed in construing.

A. Yes, these: first, to marke well the Principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominative case, and usually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative case be set before the Verbe; the Accusative after the Verbe; the Infinitive Mood after another Mood; the Substantive and Adjective be construed together, except the one of them doe governe some other word, or have some word joyned unto it, or depending on it, to which it passeth the signification in a speciall manner: that the Prepositon be joyned with his case.

Q. WEll, to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantives governe?

A. A Genitive commonly; some an Ablative.

Q. How

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginning of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantives come together betokening, &c.

2. When the English of this word *Res* is put with an Adjective, &c.

3. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c.

5. *Opus* and *usus* when they be Latine for need.

L. Q.[a]) When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what case shall the later be?

A. The Genitive.

Q. Give an example.

A. Facundia Ciceronis.

Q. VVhich is your Genitive case, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitive case governed of *facundia*; because it is the later of two Substantives.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

*A. Yes: if the Substantives belong both to one thing.

Q. VVhat if they belong both to one thing?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. VVhen you have the English of the word *Res*; that is, *thing*, put with an Adjective, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the word *Res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a Substantive.

Q. If any Adjectives in the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Substantive, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantive, and so it is said to be put Substantively, or for a Substantive.

Q. What case will it have when it is so put?

A. A Genitive case, as if it were a Substantive.

Q. What case must Nounes bee put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noune Substantive, or a Verbe Substantive: as, after *Sum, forem*, or *fio? &c.*

L[a]) Sometime this Genitive is turned into a Dative; as, for *Pater urbis*, wee say *Pater urbi*. Sometimes It is turned into an Adjective Possessive: as, for *Patris domus*, we say, *Paterna domus*. Sometimes also it seemeth turned into an Ablative with a Preposition: as, *Concrepuit à Glycerio ostium*, *Ostium à Glycerio* for *Glycerii*, unlesse we will say *à Glycerio* for *post Glicerium*. Substantives composided [illegible] having [illegible] Dative case: as, *Contubernalis, commilito, conservus, &c.* may seeme to be referred most fitly to this rule, *Est etiam, &c.* L[a] The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called *Eclipsis*: as, *Non videmus manticæ quod in tergo est*: for *id manticæ*, as in the Latine rule.

These are commonly in the Genitive being the latter of two Substantives; the Ablative by some word understood.

A. [b] In the Ablative, or in the Genitive.

Q. Opus and *usus*, when they signifie need, what case must they have?

A. [c] An Ablative.

[b] Verbals in *io* were wont to have the same cases with the Verbes which they come of: as to say, *Nihil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in ea receperis. Quid tibi nos tactio est*, for *quid nos tangis, Lamb.* on [c] *puero opus est cibum. Plaut. Lectionis opus est, Fab.*

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case after the Adjective.

Q. HOw many Generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitive after the Adjective?

A. Five: Adjectives that signifie desire, Nounes Partitives, &c.

Q. What case will Adiectives have which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?

A. [a] A Genitive.

Q. Nounes Partitives, or taken partitively, with Interrogatives, and certaine Nounes of Number, as those set downe in the booke, and the like: what case doe they require?

A. [b c] A Genitive,

[a] So Adjectives of care, dignity, and other like: as, *Pavidus offensionum*, * *Securitatis anxius. Securus amorum. Securus rerum cæterarum. Certus condemnationis.* So Verbals in *ax*: as, *Audax ingenii.*

[b] This Genitive is a Genitive plurall, or equall thereto, whereof the Nounes Partitives have their Gende expressly, or included, as, *Quorum, Alter. Quisquam hominum. Aliquis familiæ.* These Nounes may governe other cases being used in other senses and meanings: as, *Primus ab Hercule. Nullus secundus.* And in the same sense have instead of the Genitive an Ablative with a * Preposition: as, for *Alter vestrum, alter è vobis* To the end that we may see the plaine construction of these and the Substantive to the Adjective, hee may commonly resolve them thus: repeating againe the Substantive, or Substantives in the same case that the Adjective is, or some other word understood in the Substantive, if it be a Noune Collective: as *Quisquis Deus deorum. Degeneres canes canum. Aliquis vir familiæ.* [c] The Comparative is commonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together: as, *Manuum fortior*, though sometimes to moe: as, *Apum adolescentiores.* The Superlative to moe, or to some Noune Collective, including moe: as, *Iustissimus plebis.* * *Quam nemo omnium elegantius explicavit à Cicerone*, for *Cicerone, or quam Cicero.*

Q. VVhen

Q. When you have a queſtion asked, as by any of theſe Interrogatives, in what caſe muſt you anſwer?

A. In the ſame caſe wherein the queſtion is asked.

Q. And in what tenſe of a verbe muſt you anſwer?

A. In the ſame tenſe.

Q. How many exceptions have you from this rule?

A. Three: Firſt, if a queſtion be asked by *Cujus, cuja, cujum*: Secondly, if it be asked by ſuch a word, as may governe divers caſes: Thirdly, if I muſt anſwere by one of theſe Pronoune Poſſeſſives; *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter.*

Q. Nounes of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put as Nounes Partitives (that is, having after them the Engliſh *of* or *among*) what caſe doe they require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nounes of the Comparative degree, with this ſigne *than* or *by* after them, what caſe will they have?

A. * An Ablative.

The Dative caſe after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives governe a Dative caſe?

A. [a] Adjectives that betoken profit or diſprofit; [b c] likeneſſe, unlikeneſſe; pleaſure, ſubmitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. What other Adjectives?

A. Of the Paſſive ſignification in *bilis*; and Nounes Participials in *dus*.

[a] So *obvius, fidus amicus, ſecundus*: *idem omnibus*, or *erga omnes*: *opportunus, inuſitatus.*

[b] Some Adjectives ſignifying likeneſſe, &c. have a Genitive: as, *Par hujus*: ſo *affinis, ſimilis, conſcius.* [c] *Communis, alienus, immunus*, may ſerve to divers caſes. So *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus*, have uſually a Dative, and ſometimes an Accuſative with a prepoſition: as, *Natus gloriæ*, or *ad gloriam.*

The Accuſative caſe after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives governe an Accuſative caſe?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth, or thickeneſſe

[b] *Longus septem pedes, longus sesquipede, longus pedum quinquagenum.*

neſſe of any thing, will have an Accuſative caſe of ſuch Nounes as ſignifie the meaſure of the length, breadth or thickneſſe.

Qu. Do they ever governe an Accuſative caſe?

A. No: [b] ſometimes an Ablative; and ſometimes a Genitive.

The Ablative caſe after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives governe an Ablative caſe?

A. * Adjectives ſignifying fulneſſe, emptineſſe.

Q. Do theſe alwaies governe an Ablative?

A. [a] No: ſometimes a Genitive, ſometime an Accuſative or an Ablative with a Prepoſition.

Q. What other Adjectives governe an Ablative caſe?

A. [b] *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus,* and ſuch like.

Q. [c] What may the Adjectives, [d] *dignus, indignus,* and *contentus,* have in ſtead of their Ablative caſe?

A. An Infinitive Mood.

* *Inops ab amicis & exiſtimatione, Macte q. magis aucte virtute (eſto) Antipatris. Hiſpania in omni frugum genere fœcunda, Iuſt. Fœcundum in fraudes hominum genus. Sil.*

[b] *Quod dignus ſiem. Plau.*

[c] Adjectives of diverſity: as, *Alter, alius, diverſus,* have an Ablative with a Prepoſition, and ſometimes a Dative.

[d] The Subſtan. ſignifying the cauſe why any thing is done, or the forme and manner of a thing after Adjectives or Subſt. are put in the Abl. caſe: as, *Incurvus ſenectute. Præceptor conſilii. Parens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.*

Conſtructions of Pronounes.

Q. WHat Caſes do Pronounes governe?

A. [e] None at all properly.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronounes (Theſe Genitive caſes of the Primitives) teach?

A. It teacheth when to uſe *Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri,* and *veſtri,* the Genitive caſes of the Pronoune Primitives, ſignifying

[e] The Poſſeſſives *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter,* and *veſter,* do ſeeme to receive after them certaine Genitive caſes of Adjectives

referred for their Subſtantives, to the Genitive caſes of the Primitives included in thoſe Poſſeſſives: as, *Ipſius, ſolius, &c. Ex tuo ipſius animo, &c. ipſius,* is referred for his Subſtantive, to *tui,* the Genitive caſe of *Tu* included, or underſtood in tuo: which *tui* is governed of *animo.* See the Latine rule *Hæc poſſeſſiva,* and the reſt of the examples there.

of

of me, of thee, &c. and when to uſe *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter* and *veſter*, the Pronoune Poſſeſſives, ſignifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When muſt *Mei, tui,* [d] *ſui,* the Genitive caſes of the Primitives be uſed?

A. When ſuffering or the Paſſion is ſignified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Perſon is meant to ſuffer ſomething, or to have ſomething done unto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor* the love *mei* of me; not meaning the love which I have, but the love wherewith others love mee, or which others have of mee.

Q. When muſt *meus, tuus, ſuus,* be uſed?

A. When doing or * poſſeſſion is ſignified?

Q. When is that?

A. When a Perſon is meant to doe or poſſeſſe ſomething: as, *Ars tua,* Thy Art or skill; that is, that Art which thou haſt.

Q. Where are *Noſtrûm* and *Veſtrûm* uſed?

A. After Diſtributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. How are the Demonſtratives, *Hic, ille, iſte,* diſtinguiſhed?

A. Thus uſually; that *Hic* ſheweth him who is next unto mee, *Ille,* him who is next to you, *Iſte,* ſignifieth one remote from both. So wee uſe *Ille,* when wee would ſet out a thing by the excellencie of it: as, *Alexander Ille magnus,* that famous *Alexander*: But *Iſte* is uſed when we ſpeake of a thing with contempt: as, *Iſtum æmulum,* this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are wee to obſerve further concerning the uſe of *Hic* and *Ille,* or *is?*

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and neerer of them, *viz.* that which was laſt ſpoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was firſt ſpoken of, though ſometimes it be otherwiſe. See the Latine Rule, *Hic & ille cum ad duo antepoſita, &c.*

[d] *Sui* and *ſuus,* are *reciprocate,* that is, they have relation or reſpect to that wch went firſt before in the ſame ſentence: as, *Petrus nimium admiratur ſe.* *Se* is referred to *Petrus,* wee may cõmonly thus diſtinguiſh thẽ from *is,* or *eum,* and *ejus, &c.* becauſe *ſui* ſignifieth of himſelfe, *ſuum* his owne; whereas *eum* ſignifieth him, *ejus* of him, meaning not of himſelfe but of ſome other perſon or thing.

* *Quiſnam à me pepulit tam graviter foreis? à me pro meas.*

Con-

Conſtruction of the Verbe; and firſt with the Nominative caſe.

Q. WHat Verbs have a Nominative caſe after them?

A. [a] *Sum, forem, fio, exiſto,* and certaine Verbes Paſſives of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor,* and ſuch like.

Q. Will theſe ever have a Nominative caſe after them?

A. No: but when they have a Nominative caſe before them.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe they have ſuch caſe after them, as they have before them.

Q. What if they have an Accuſative caſe before them, as Infinitive Moods have commonly?

A. Then they muſt have an Accuſative caſe after them; * and ſo having a Dative before them, they have a Dative after them.

Q. What other Verbs beſide *Sum, Forem,* have ſuch Caſes after them as they have before them?

A. Verbs of Geſture.

Q. Which call you Verbes of Geſture?

A. Verbes of bodily moving, going, reſting, or doing.

Q. What is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Caſe; by this rule: And generally, when the word that goeth, &c. So likewiſe Participles comming of Verbes Subſtantives, and of the reſt before: as, *Factus, habitus*: as *Lectule delicijs facte beate meis.* Propertius.

[a] Theſe Verbs are called Subſtantives, either becauſe they ſignifie a ſubſiſtence or being, or the manner of ſubſiſtence. Or for that they ſubſiſt, or ſerve to other Verbs in conjugating or reſolving the, as in every Preterperfect and Preterpluperf. Tenſe of Verbs in *or*, ſo in the Infinit. Moods both Active & Paſſive. Or finally, becauſe all other Verbs are reſolved by them: as, I *Ego ſum legens.* All other Verbes are called Adjectives.

* *Quod ſi civi Romano licet eſſe Gaditanum, h.e. civem eſſe Gaditanum*: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Antiptoſis*; ſo in many others.

[b] They are called Verbes of Geſture, becauſe they ſignifie ſome ſpeciall geſture of the body: as, *Eo*, I goe, *curro*, I runne, &c.

The

The Genitive Case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbes require a Genitive case after them?

A. The Verbe [a] *Sum* when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty, or guise [b c].

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester,* must be the Nominative case, agreeing with the Substantive going before, expressed or understood: because they be Pronoune Adjectives.

Q. What other Verbs require a Genitive case?

A. Verbs that betoken to [d] esteeme or regard.

Q. What Genitive case?

A. A [e] Genitive case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbes besides require a Genitive case?

A. [f] Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or assoyling.

Q. What Genitive case will they have?

A. A Genitive of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.

Q. May they have no case else of the crime or cause?

A. Yes: an Ablative; and that most commonly without a Prepositiion.

*Q. [g] If *Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo,* or a Superlative degree, signifying the crime or cause, be governed of any of these Verbes, what case must they be put in?

*A. In the Ablative onely: as, *Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroque, sive de utroque?*

a This Genitive case after *Sum* seemes rather to be governed of some Substantive either set down, though to be repeated again: as, *Hæc vestis est (vestis) patris, Pecus est (pecus) Melibœi*: or altogether understood: as, *Officium, munus,* or the like: as, *Adulescentis est,* (viz. *officium.*)

b c In *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, bellu-inum, &c.* as, *Meum est,* the Substantive *officium* seems also to be understood. Or other like words, or else they are put Substantively.

d Verbs of esteeming are these, and the like: *Æstimo, pendo, facio, curo, vespicio, consulo, &c.*

e *Æstimo* may also have an ablative case: as, *Æstimo magno* (viz. *pretio,* or the like) *Æqui boni consulo; (h. e. æqui & boni valoris, or pretii.)* So *æqui boni facio* are peculiar phrases.

f So all the Verbs taken in the same signification of accusing or condemning, &c as *Perdo, appello postulo, accesso, insimulo, desero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, urgeo, pleclo, obligo, obligo, astringo, teneor, cito, judico, convinco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prehendo, deprehendo, purgo, commonefacio, interrogo, contemno, inquiro, doceo, commendo, miror, vitupero:* as *commendo te pietatis, miror insolentiæ, vitupero negligentiæ.*

g Though in these (*causa*) or the like Noune, may seeme to be understood. So *decet de injuriis.*

L. Q. May not these Verbes have also an Accusative case?

A. Yes: of the Person which is accused, condemned or warned, &c. or else such case as the Verbe properly governeth, as, *Condemnare generum sceleris. Admonere alterum fortunæ.*

Q. What other Verbs yet require a Genitive case?

A. [h] *Satago, misereor,* [i] *miseresco.*

Q. What case doe *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor,* and *memini* require?

A. A Genitive, and sometime an Accusative. Also *Memini,* signifying, I make mention, may have an Ablative case with a Preposition: as, *Memini de te.*

[h] *Satago de vi. i. e. anxius sum de vi. Aul. Gel.*

[i] *Miseror. aris,* signifieth Actively, & hath an Accusative case.

L. *Misereor* and *Miseresco* may have a Dative case, but more seldome.

The Dative after the Verbes.

Q. WHat Verbes require a Dative case?

A. All sorts of Verbs which are put acquisitively.

Q. What is to be put [a] acquisitively?

A. To be put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens have such Verbs after them?

A. These tokens, *to* or *for.*

Q. What Verbes doe especially belong to this rule, which have thus a Dative case?

A. [b] * Verbes which betoken: First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to give or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixthly, to trust. Seventhly, to obey, or to be against. Eighthly, to threaten, or to be angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds, except *Possum,* when they have *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbes compounded with *Satis, benè,* and *Male.* Eleventhly, Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in* and *inter*; except *Præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor,* which will have an Accusative case.

[a] *Subsidio diligentiam comparare. h. e. ad subsidium:* so *habeo te ludibrio: istud curæ, quæsivi, prædæ, voluptati.* Hitherto belongs that wth is called of some the eight case: as, *It clamor cœlo: i. e. in cœlum.*

[b] * Sundry of these Verbes have sometimes eyther cases: which is usually by reason of the change of their signification: as, *Consulere alicui,* to give counsell to any one, and *Consulere aliquem,* to aske counsel of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification. So *Nuncio tibi,* and sometimes *Nuncio ad te.* Plaut. *Credere duarum rerum,* and *Omnium rerum credere.* Plaut. *Ignosco, condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re,* or *hac de re. Dominari astris: dominari in suos,* and *dominari in omnia re.* For *Tempero, moderor, refero, mitto, do:* as, *Do tibi literas,* and *Do ad te literas:* see the Latine Rule, *Dicimus Tempero, moderor.*

Q. What

Q. What Case will *Sum* have when it is put for *habeo* to have?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative: what case may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) have a double Dative case.

Qu. Can onely *Sum* have a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may have a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing be resolved?

A. Either by the Nominative case whereof it is usually made, as, *Sum tibi præsidio, h. e. præsidium*, or an Accusative with a Preposition: as, *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis, i. e. ad laudem.*

[c] *Suppeto* to abound or be sufficient, may have a Dative case, as, *Est* for *habeo.*

The Accusative case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbes require an Accusative case?

A. Verbes transitives?

Q. What Verbes are those?

A. All Actives, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and have no perfect sense in themselves.

Transitiva, quorum actio transit in rem aliam.

Q. Whereof may they have an Accusative case?

A. Of the doer or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters have an Accusative case?

A. Yes: of their owne signification [a].

Q. Are there not some Verbes which will have two Accusative cases?

A. Yes: Verbes of [b] asking, teaching and [c] arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. [d] One Accusative case of the sufferer, another of the thing

[a] Verbes Neuters may also have an Accusative case figuratively, that is by some Trope or figure: as, by *Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche, &c.* yet like as the Verbes Transitives in whose place they are put: as, *Ardebat Alexin*, for *vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage* or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quæ figurate.* [b] *Interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo.* [c] Also *Celo.* [d] One of the Accusative cases may bee turned into the Ablative with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule.

The Ablative case after the Verbe.

Q. VVHat Verbes will have an Ablative case?

A. All Verbes require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of [b] the cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbes will have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, having this signe *with* put before it; or of the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

Q. What case must the word which signifieth the price that any thing cost be put into, after Verbes?

A. Into the [c] Ablative.

Q. Must it alwaies be the Ablative?

A. Yes: [d] except in these Genitives, when they are put alone without Substantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

Q. If these words be put with Substantives, what cases must they be then?

A. The Ablative; according to the Rule.

Q. VVhat other words are used after Verbes of price in stead of their casuall words?

A. These Adverbes, *Carius* more deare, *vilius* more cheape, *melius* better, *pejus* worse.

Q. What other Verbes require an Ablative Case properly?

A. Verbes of [e f] plenty, scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading.

Q. VVhat other?

[a] This Ablative case may usually be expresst by one of these Prepositiõs, *per præ, propter, ob* or *cum*, as, *Taceo metu, h. e. præ metu.* They may also be knowne by particles of asking: as, *Cur, quare, quomodo*, as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare? virtutis amore.*

[b] The Ablative cases of the cause or manner of doing, have sometimes Prepositions joyned unto them.

[c] *Vile, paulo, &c.* are oft put without Substantives, and the Substantive *pretio* or the like understood: so *multo, paulo, caro, immerso.*

[d] Some Substantives of price are also put in the Genitive case governed of the word *pretii* understood, or the like word: as, *æstimassis, decassis*, and *valeo* may sometimes have an Accusative case: as, *valere denas æris.* [e] So *Scateo, deficio, vitor, fraudo, addico, as, cumulo, orbo, viduo, augeo, fallido, do, interdico, dico, as, opulento, as.* [f] Sundry Verbes of plenty, &c. may have a Genitive: as, *Abundo, geo, impleo, satiro, careo, participo.* Some an Ablative with a Preposition, and sometime an Accusative.

A. Utor,

A. *Utor*, g *fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, *lætor*, *gaudeo*, *dignor*, *muto*, *munero*, *communico*, *afficio*, *prosequor*, *impertio*, *impertior*: L. h *mercor*, *nitor*, *vescor*, *epulor*, *vino*, *glorior*, *supersedeo*.

Q. What Case will Verbes have which signifie receiving, distance or taking away.

A. An Ablative case with one of these Prepositions: *à*, *ab*, *è*, *ex*, or *de*.

Q. But may not this Ablative case be turned into a Dative?

A. Yes: after Verbes of taking away, or distance.

Q. What Case will Verbes of comparing or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative case.

Q. What Ablative case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noune or a Pronoune Substantive be joyned with a Participle, either expressed or understood, & have no other word whereof it may be governed; what case shall it be put into?

A. The Ablative case absolute.

Q. What meane you by absolute?

A. Without other governement.

Q. By what words may this Ablative case be resolved?

A. By any of these words, *Dum*, *cum*, *quando*, *si*, *quanquam*, *postquam*.

Q. May not the same Verbe governe divers cases?

A. Yes; in a divers respect, as *Dedit mihi vestem pignori*, *te præsente*, *propria manu*.

by the figure *Senecdoche*; see the Latine Rules, *Verbis quibusdam additur*, &c. *efferuntur*; and the Rule in *Synecdoche*. *Per Synecd.*

g *Fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, &c. have sometimes other cases; some an Accusative, some a Genitive.

L. h *Mercor*, joyned with these Adverbes, *bene*, *male*, *melius*, *pejus*, *optime*, *pessime* may have an Ablative case with a Preposition.

i So *disco*, *dimitto*, *amitto*, *summoveo*, *abigo*, *amoveo*, *redimo*, *religo*, *prohibeo*, *propulso*, *vindico*, *depello*, *refreno*, *retrabo*, *reprimo*, *arceo*, *revoco*, *declino*, *absilneo*, *nascor*.

k For the Ablative, Accusative, or Genitive, after verbs *Quædam tamen*

Constructions of Verbes Passives.

Q. WHat Case will a Verbe Passive have after him?

A. An Ablative case of the doer with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

Reg. Verbes Neuter Passives signifying Passively, have the same construction of Verbes Passives as, *vapulo*, *cæno*, *liceo*, *exulo*, &c.

Q. VVhat meane you by those words of the Doer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other cases may Verbs Passives have besides the Ablative or Dative of the Doer?

A. The same cases that their Actives have: as, *Accusaris à me furti, &c.* Participles of Verbes Passives, as of the Pretertense and Future in *Dus*, have usually a Dative case.

Q. VVhat if the sentence be made by the Verbe active, in stead of the Passive?

A. Then the Dative or Ablative must be turned into the Nominative before the Verbe.

Qu.* VVhat are Infinitive Moods usually governed of?

A. Of certaine Verbes and Adjectives.

*Infinit. Moods are sometimes put by *Enallage* for the Preterimperfect tense: sometimes they are put alone, having the former Verbe or Adjective understood by *Ellipsis*.

Gerunds.

Q. WHat Case will * Gerunds and Supines have?

A. The same case as the Verbs which they come of.

*The Infinitive Mood may bee sometimes put in stead of a Gerund.

The Gerund in *di*.

Q. VVHen the English of the Infinitive Mood Active, or of the Participle of the Present tense, commeth after any of these Noune Substantives, *Studium, causa, &c.* what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* be used after also?

A. After certaine Adjectives?

*Gerunds in *di* may sometimes have a Genitive case plurall, in stead of the case which the verbe governes.

The Gerund in *do*.

Q. VVHen you have the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe* *of* or *with*, comming after a Noune Adjective, what must it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

* So with any of these signes, *in, with, through, for, from* or *by*.

Q. VVhat

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do?*

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense comming after a Substantive, with this signe *in* or *by* before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* used?

A. Either without a Prepositon, or with one of these Prepositions *à, ab, è, de, ex, cum, in.*

The Gerund in *dum.*

Q. IF you have an English of the Infinitive Mood comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?

A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum.*

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* used after?

A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Q. If you have this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should be made by the Verbe *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behooveth*; what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, being set impersonally, joyned unto it.

Q. What case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case?

A. The Dative.

*Gerunds may be turned into Adjectives Gerundives. The Gerund in *di* into the Genitive case. The Gerund in *do* into the Ablative. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusative.

Supines.

Q. WHat signification hath the first Supine?

A. * The Active signifying to doe.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbs and Participles, which betoken moving to a place.

Q. What signification hath the latter Supine?

* The Supines *Venum* & *nuptum* signifie Passively: as *Do Venum, do filiam nuptum,* I give my daughter to be Marryed. So in all Neuter Passives, and with the Infinitive Mood *in.* Note that the Poets doe use to put the Infinitive Mood for the first Supine. *Actum est, itum est, cessatum est,* seeme rather to be Impersonalls of the Preterperfect tense than Supines: like as in *surgit cubitu, redit venatu*: *cubitu* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nounes than Supines.

A. The

A. The signification of a Verbe Passive.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adjectives.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Passive; that we may say indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

The Time.

Q. WHat Case must Nounes be, which betoken part of time?

A. *Most commonly the Ablative; sometimes the Accusative.

Q. *How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *when*.

Q. What Case must Nounes be which betoken continuall terme of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Commonly the Accusative; sometime the Ablative.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signifie continuall terme of time?

A. By asking this question, *How long?*

* See peculiar kinds of speech concerning Time, in the Latine Rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus.*

* *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) calendas, h. e. ante calendas.* So *In ante diem & ex ante diem Nonarum Ianuarii*, for *ex die ante, &c.*

Space of place.

Q. WHat Cases are Nounes put in, which signifie space betweene place and place?

A. *Commonly in the Accusative, sometime in the Ablative.

* *Abeft biduj, h. e. ſpacium vel ſpacio biduj.*

A Place.

Q. NOunes Appellatives, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb, signifying a motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition, or without?

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometime without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of

of a lesse place: as of a City or Towne, of the first or second Declension, and singular Number; what case must it be put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in, or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitive case?

A. These foure: [a] *Humi, Domi, Militiæ, Belli.*

*Q. What Adjectives may be adjoyned with these Genitives, *Humi, Domi, &c?*

A. [b] Onely *meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ.*

*Q. If any other Adjectives be joyned unto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablative.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name, of the third Declension, or plurall Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Dative or Ablative case.

Q. Is there no common Noune so put?

A. Yes, *Rus:* as, we say, *ruri*, or *rure*, at or in the Countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some lesse place: as of a City or Towne, and signifie to a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusative case without a Prepositon usually.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. *Domus* and *Rus.*

Q. *From* a place, or *by* a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablative case without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes, onely *Domus* and *Rus*; all other Nounes may have Prepositions.

[a] *Terræ* and *togæ* are used sometimes like *humi, domi.*

[b] *Tully* hath *Hujus domi est mortuus*, and *Domi ejus erat educatus.*

Impersonalls.

Q. WHether have Verbs Impersonalls any Nominative before them, as Personalls have?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

A. *It* or *there* commonly.

Q. But what if they have neither of these signes before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verbe Impersonall will have after him.

Q. What cases will Verbs Impersonalls have after them?

A. Some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative; some both an Accusative and a Genitive.

Q. How many Impersonalls require a Genitive case?

A. Three * *Interest*, *refert*, and *est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these have a Genitive case of all words?

A. Yea: Except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra vestra*, and *cuja*, the Ablative case of the Pronounes possessives: for these must be put in the Ablative case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonalls require a Dative case?

A. [b] *Libet*, *licet*, *patet*, *liquet*, *constat*, *placet*, *expedit*, *prodest*, *sufficit*, *vacat*, *accidit*, *convenit*, *contingit*, with other like, set downe in the Latine *Syntax*.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case onely?

A. Foure: *Delectat*, [c] *decet*, *juvat*, *oportet*: And these three; *Attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, have an Accusative with a Preposition.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case with a Genitive?

A. Six: *Pœnitet*, *tædet*, * *miseret*, *miserescit*, *piget* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbes Impersonalls of the Passive voyce, [d] if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case doe they governe?

A. Such cases as the Verbs Neuters, whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person have all Verbes Impersonalls of the Passive voyce, properly?

A. The same case as other Verbes Passives have: that is, an Ablative with a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verbe being a Verbe Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonall in *tur*.

* *Interest* and *refert* may bee put with other cases, sometimes: as *Interest ad laudem meam. Parvo discrimine refert. Juv. Interest. qu. in re est. Refert q. refert. Hoc dominus ac pater interest*; *Interest* is here a Personall signifying; as if, *Dominus interest hoc, ac pater interest hoc*, by *Zeugma*.

[b] So *certum est*, *confert*, *competit*, *sufficit*, *conducit*, *displicet*, *dolet*, *evenit*, *nocet*, *obest*, *præstat*, *fiat*, *restat*, *benefit*, *malefit*, *satisfit*, *supersit*.

[c] *Decet*, *vobis* is a Grecism, because wee say, πρέπει ὑμῖν.

* *Latet*, *fallit*, *fugit*, may thus have an Accus. case: as *me latet*, *Mene dem vicem me miseret*. *Ter*.

[d] This is besides the case of the Doer. So all Verbs Passives have the same case of the thing with the Actives.

L. Q. May not Impersonals be changed into Personals?

A. Yes sundry of them may sometimes: as *Uterum dolet, arbusta juvant.*

Construction of Participles.

Q. WHat cases do Participle governe?

A. a Such case as the Verbes that they come of.

Q. VVhat may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many waies?

A. Foure.

Q. What is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. VVhen the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, with which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot bee compounded?

Q. VVhich is the third?

A. VVhen it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. VVhich is the fourth?

A. VVhen it hath no respect, or expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are changed into Nounes, what are they called?

A. Nounes participials.

Q. What cases do Participles governe when they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Do all Nounes participials require a Genitive case?

A. *Exosus, perosus, pertæsus,* are excepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. VVhy?

A. Because though they seeme to be Participles of the Passive voice, yet they commonly have the Active signification, and doe governe an Accusative case.

a Yet Participles of Verbes Substantives, and of verbes of calling, and the like, have commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a vocat. before them: as, *Salve primum omnium parens, patriæ appellate, O puer futuræ bonus & doctus,* though we may make it by *Antiptosis.*

* Q. Have they not alwaies so?

A. No: *Exosus* and *perosus* doe sometimes signifie passively, and have then a Dative case: as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

* These Participles, *Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus,* have properly an Ablative case.

Construction of Adverbes.

Q. WHat case doe Adverbes governe?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative.

Q. What Adverbes require a Nominative case?

A. *En* and *ecce*, when they are Adverbes of shewing, have commonly a Nominative, though sometimes an Accusative: but if they signifie upbraiding, or reproaching, or disgracing any thing, they have onely an Accusative.

Q. *What Adverbes require a Genitive?

A. [a] Adverbes of quantity, time, and place.

Q. What Adverbes governe a Dative case?

A. Certaine Adverbes derived of Nounes Adjectives which require a Dative case: as, [b] *Obviam*, derived of *obvius*, *similiter* of *similis*.

Q. Have you not some Dative cases of Nounes Substantives which are used Adverbially; that is, made Adverbes.

A. Yes: *Tempori, luci, vesperi.*

Q. What Adverbes require an Accusative case?

A. Certaine which come of [c] Prepositions serving to the Accusative case: as, * *propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many waies may Prepositions be changed into Adverbes?

A. Two: first, when they are set alone without their case: secondly, when they doe forme all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. What Case will Adverbes of the Comparative and Superlative degree have?

A. Such cases as Comparatives and Superlatives have usually.

* *In ubi gentium* and *quo terrarum*, *Gentium* and *terrarum* seeme to be put for elegancie chiefly: as, *In ultimas gentium.*

[a] *Instar* also may either bee used as an Adverbe with a Genitive case, or else as a Noune undeclined, with *ad* expressed or understood: as, *Instar montis, ad instar castrorum.*

[b] *Venit adversum mihi.*

* *Propius flabulis*, for *propius à flabulis.* [c] *Clanculum patres. Plaut. Clanculum à clam*, Governing an Ablat. and sometimes an Accusative: as, *Clam virum. Plaut.* Cito used adverbially, signifying, Appoint thou, will have an Accusative case.

Con-

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. VVHat Cases do Conjunctions governe?

A. They governe [a] none: but couple like cases.

Q. VVhat meane you by that?

A. They joyne together words in the same case.

Q. VVhat Conjunctions do couple like cases?

A. All Copulatives, Disjunctives, and these foure; *quàm, quàsi, præterquam, an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple divers cases?

A. Yes: in regard of divers Constructions.

Q. Doe Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple nothing but cases?

A. Yes: they commonly joyne together like [b] Moodes and Tenses.

Q. May they not joyne together divers Tenses?

A. Yes: sometimes.

[a] *Ergo* being put for *causa*, may have a genitive case: as, *Nimis ergo venimus*, not properly.

[b] For Moodes to be joyned to Adverbes and Conjunctions becaus they are many and very necessary to be knowne, cause the scholers to learne the Latin rules beginning at *Quibus verbis modis*, and to be perfect in them.

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. IS [a] the Preposition *in*, alwaies set downe with his case?

A. No: it is sometimes understood; and yet the word put in the Ablative case, as well as if the Preposition were set downe.

[a] For the government of Prepositions, see before in the Preposition.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft understood also, as well as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. VVhat cases doe verbes require which are compounded with Prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with; that is, the same case which their Preposition requires. And oft times Verbs compounded with *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in* have the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly: as *Abstinuerunt à viris.*

Abdicavit se præturâ. Cic. *Appulit navem.*

Construction of Interjections.

Q. WHat cases doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Dative, some an Accusative, some a Vocative.

Q. VVhat Interjections require a Nominative case?

A. [a] O.

Q. What is a Dative?

A. [b] *Hei* and *Veh*, or *væ*.

Qu. VVhat an [c] Accusative?

A. [d] *Heu* and *proh*.

Qu. VVhat a Vocative?

A. *Proh*, and sometimes *ah*, *ohe* and *heu*.

* Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without cause?

A. Yea: often.

a *Vah* hath also a Nominative.

b *Hei* is found both with a Nominat. and a Vocat. also.

c *Hem aflutias. Ter. Hem tibi voluptatem. So Apage & ebeu.*

d *Heu* and *proh* may sometime have a Nominative case.

For the figurative construction differing from these rules, see the rules De figuris, *after the end of the Latine Syntax: and more briefly, in* M. FARNABE'S Tropes *and* Figures.

THE

THE POSING OF THE RULES, CALLED *Propria quæ Maribus.*

Generall Rules of proper Names, and first of Proper Masculines.

Question.

HOw can you know what Gender a Noune is of?

A. I have certaine rules at *Propria quæ Maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nounes.

Q. How can yee know by these rules?

A. First, I must look according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantive or an Adjective; If it be a Substantive, I have my rule betweene *Propria* and *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. If it be a Substantive, what must you looke for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a common, called an Appellative.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what must I looke for then?

A. Whether it belong to the Male kinde or Female; that is, to the hee, or shee.

Q. If it be a Proper name, belonging to the Male kinde, what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. Propria quæ Maribus tribuuntur, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All

A. All proper names belonging to the Male kinde, [or which were wont to goe under the names of hees] are of the Maſculine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Maſculines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of heatheniſh gods, men, * floods, moneths, winds.

* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe,* are Greek words, and names of ſtanding ponds, or fens, not rivers; and ſo are of the Feminine Gender. *Albula pota Deo; aqua* is underſtood by *Syntheſis.* So *tepidam lader, flumen* is underſtood: or elſe it is the Neuter, becauſe it is a barbarous word undeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. IF it be a proper name, belonging to the Female kind, or ſhees; what Gender muſt it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. Propria fœmineum.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going under the names of ſhees] are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Feminines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of Goddeſſes, Women, Cities, Countries, and Ilands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all, except two of the Maſculine: as, * *Sulmo* and *Agragas.* Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos, Tibur, Præneſte:* and one both Maſculine and Neuter: as, *Anxur.*

* *Abidos* is a Greeke word, and thought to be the name of a ſtreight or narrow ſea: or if a towne, it is to be referred to *Maſcula, Sulmo, Agragas.*

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe which are excepted?

A. Excipienda tamen quædam.

Generall Rules of Appellatives.

Q. BUt if your Noune be none of theſe kindes of proper names mentioned, as *Propria quæ maribus*, but ſome Appellative or common name: how muſt you find the Rule?

A. It

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or fish, or some other more common name; all which have their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellativa arborum erunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender: except *pinus* and *oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Siler, Suber, Thus, Robur* and *Acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. WHere is the rule for birds, beasts, and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are of the Epicene Gender?

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their Gender?

A. *Omne quod exit in um.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantives proper or common, ending in *um*, are the [a] Neuter Gender: so is every Substantive undeclined.

[a] So *Londinum, Eboracum, Brunduſium*, are Neuters.

Q. Are all Substantives ending in *um*, of the Neuter Gender?

A. All but names of men and women; according to that rule of *Deſpauterius: Um neutrum pones, hominum ſi propria tolles.*

[b] *Glycerium, Philotium, Phanium*, being proper names of women, and made Latine words, are the Feminine gender, though they come of Greek Appellatives which are the Neuter.

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatives?

A. By the Genitive case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Dicta Epicœna quibus, &c.* And *Nam genus hic ſemper dignoſcitur ex Genitivo.*

Q. How by the Genitive case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as wee may terme it more easily, long, or short.

Q. When is a Noune ſaid to increaſe?

A. When it hath more ſyllables in the Genitive caſe, than in the Nominative: as, *virtus, virtûtis.*

Q. How many ſpeciall rules have you to know the Gender, by the increaſing, or not increaſing of the Genitive caſe?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The firſt is, *Nomen non creſcens Genitivo.*

The ſecond: *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſyllaba acuta ſonat, &c.*

The third: *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſit gravis, &c.*

The firſt ſpeciall Rule.

Q. WHat is the meaning of your firſt ſpeciall Rule, *Nomen non creſcens?*

A. Every Noune Subſtantive common, not [a] increaſing in the Genitive caſe [b] ſingular, is the Feminine Gender; ſaving thoſe excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many ſorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the Maſculine Gender, ſome of the Neuter, ſome of the Doubtfull, ſome of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Maſculines excepted, not increaſing?

A. Foure: 1 *Maſcula nomen in* a, *&c.* 2 *Maſcula Græcorum, &c.* 3 *Maſcula item verres.* 4 *Maſcula iner, ſen venter.*

Q. What meane you by *Maſcula nomen in* a *dicuntur, &c?*

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Hic Scriba, æ*, a Scribe or a Scrivener.

Q. What is the meaning of the ſecond Rule, *Maſcula Græcorum, &c?*

A. All Nounes of the [c] firſt Declenſion in Greeke being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es*, or *a*, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *hic Satrapas, æ, hic athletes, æ*, or *athleta, æ, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule, *Maſcula item verres?*

A. Theſe

[a] *Aulai, aurai*, and the like do not increaſe properly, but by changing and reſolving the dipthong *æ* into *ai* after the old manner.

[b] This not increaſing is meant of the Genit. ſingular onely, not plurall.

[c] Some few are excepted: as, *Charta, Margarita, Cataracta, Catapulta*, which are of the Feminine. *Stockwood.*

A. These words are also of the Masculine gender, *verver, natalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Masculà in er, seu venter, &c.*

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er, os*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine gender: as, *hic venter, ventris, hic logos, gi, hic annus, i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Masculà in er*?

A. Yes: *Fœminei generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er, os*, and [d] *us*, are the Feminine gender, excepted from *Masculà in er, &c.* as, *Hæc mater, matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, comming of Greeke words in *os*: as *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kind in *us*, comming of Feminines in Greek.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noune ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive case; and every Noune ending in *on* or in *um*, [e] not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoëthes, virus, pelagus*, are the Neuter gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfuls not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the Doubtfull gender; *talpa, dama*, &c. so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A, *Compositum à verbo dans a*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every compound Noune ending in *a*, being derived of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Grajugena*, being derived of the Verbe *Gigno*, &c. so are *senex, auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

[d] *Anus* for an old woman is sometimes found to make *anûs* in the Genitive case singular, as if it were of the third Declension, after the old manner.

[e] *Jusjurandum*, doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable; but only in the first wherewith it is compounded.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. WHere is your second speciall Rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Nowne Substantive common, increasing sharpe or long in the Genetive case, is the Feminine Gender; save those excepted in the rules following.

Q. What meane you by that, To increase sharpe or long?

A. To have the last syllable but one, of the Genitive case increasing, to be lifted up in pronouncing, or to bee pronounced long: as * *virtus, virtūtis.*

Q. How many chiefe exceptions have you from this Rule?

Answ. Foure: some words of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common, are excepted?

Q. How many rules have you of acute or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three: *Masculadicuntur monosyllaba, &c. 2 Masculasunt etiam polysyllaba in n. 3. Masculain er, or & os.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the first Rule, *Masculadicuntur, &c.*

A. These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sal, sol, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of *Masculasunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, being of moe syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as *Hic Acarnan, ânis.* So all such words ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily things; as, *Leo, curculeo.* So also *senio, ternio, sermo, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of the third Rule, *Masculain er, or & os, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or*, and *os*, increasing sharpe or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *crater, conditor, heros, ois.*

So

* So *Dos dotis: cos cotis: res rei: spes spei. Dole fero* in *Plaut.* seemeth to be false printed; *fero* for *fera* or *fere.*

So all other words in that Rule, and many ending in *dens*: as, *bidens*, with words compounded of *As assis*: *Dodrans*, *semis*, *semissis*, *&c.*

Q. Have you no exception from these two last Rules?

A. Yes: there are foure words excepted, which are of the Feminine Gender (as *Syren*, *mulier*, *soror*, *uxor*) by *Sunt muliebre genus*, *syren*, *&c.*

Q. VVhere is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe or long?

A. *Sunt Neutralia & hæc monosyllaba*, *&c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharpe or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel*, *fel*. Also all words of moe syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long: as, *Capital*, *âlis*, *laquear*, *&c.* Onely *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as *hæc vel hoc Halec*.

Q. VVhere is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia hæc*, *python*, *&c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Doubtfull gender: as, *Python*, *scrobs*, *&c.* So *stirps*, for a stumpe of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Also *dies* a day; except that *dies* is onely the Masculine gender in the plurall number.

Q. VVhere is the rule of sharpe or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune*, *parens*, *&c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens*, *author*, *&c.* And so the compounds of *frons*: as, *bifrons*; with *custos*, and the rest of the Rule.

* So *Sextans.* *Quadrans.* *Triens.* } of *as*

Quincunx. *Septunx.* *Deunx.* *Dextans.* } *ion.* *cio.* *ac.*

The third and last speciall Rule.

Q. GIve me your third speciall rule.

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis*, *&c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noune Substantive Common, increasing flat

or ſhort in the Genitive caſe, is the Maſculine gender.

Q. What meane you by this, To increaſe flat?

A. To have the laſt ſyllable but one, preſſed downe flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, ſanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Foure: ſome Feminines are excepted, ſome Neuters, ſome Doubtfuls, ſome Commons.

Queſt. How many Rules have you of Feminines increaſing ſhort?

A. Two: *Fœminei Generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon in do*; And *Græcula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Fœminei generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon, &c.*

A. Every Noune of moe ſyllables then two, ending in [a] *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitive caſe (as *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as *compago, compaginis*) if they increaſe ſhort, are the Feminine gender: ſo are *virgo, grando*, and the reſt of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of *Græcula in as vel in is*, &c.

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*; if they bee made of Greeke words, and increaſing ſhort in the Genitive caſe, are the Feminine gender: as, *Lampas, lampadis, jaſpis, jaſpidis.* So *pecus, udis: forfex, cis, ſupellex, ilis*, [b] and the reſt of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of ſhort Neuters?

A. *Eſt neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, ſignifying a thing without life, if they increaſe ſhort, are the Neuter gender: ſo all ſuch Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *jubar*, in *ur*, as *jecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *put*, as *occiput*: Except *pecten*, and *furfur*; which are the Maſculine. And ſo all the reſt of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, verber*, [c] *iter*, &c. and *pecus* making *pecoris.*

Q. Give the rule of ſhort Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubii generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſhort, are the Doubtfull gender:

[a] *Cupido* for a greedy deſire, is ſometimes uſed in the Maſculine Gender; as *Auricætus cupido*: ſo when there is alluſion to *Cupid.*

[b] *Mulier* may better be referred to this rule, becauſe it commonly increaſeth ſhort; and may be joyned to the end of the rule thus, *Et mulier, namque hac melius ſub claſſe locatur.*

[c] *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitive, of an old word *itiner*: *Spinther* a tache or claſp, may be referred hither being of the Neuter.

der: as *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Give the rule of ſhort Commons.

A. *Communis generis ſunt iſta, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning.

A. Theſe words are the Common of two increaſing ſhort: as, [d] *Vigil vigilis, &c.*

[d] *Homo* and *nemo* are ſometimes found in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem peperiſſe hic. Quia homo nata erat, Cicero. Nec vox hominem ſonat, O Dea certe. Virg.*

The generall Rule of Adjectives.

Q. WHere begins your Rule for Adjectives?

A. *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Five. 1 For all Adjectives of one termination like *Fœlix.* 2 For all of two terminations like *Triſtis.* 3 For all of three terminations like *Bonus.* 4 Adjectives declined but with two Articles like Subſtantives. 5 For Adjectives of proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of one termination like *Fœlix.*

A. *Adjectiva unam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Adjectives having but onely one word or termination in the Nominative caſe, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hæc & hoc Fœlix.*

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of two terminations like *Triſtis.*

A. *Sub gemina ſi voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adjectives have two words or terminations in the Nominative caſe: as *omnis* and *omne*; the firſt word, as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Maſculine and the Feminine, the ſecond, as *omne*, is the Neuter: as, *hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adjectives of three terminations, like *Bonus, a, um?*

A. *At*

A. *At ſi tres variant voces.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adjectives have three words or terminations in the Nominative caſe, as *Sacer, ſacra, ſacrum*; the firſt, as *Sacer* is the Maſculine, the ſecond as *ſacra*, is the Feminine, the third, as *ſacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe Adjectives which are declined like Subſtantives, with two Articles onely?

A. *At ſunt quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe Adiectives are Subſtantives by declining, yet Adiectives by nature and uſe: as, *Hic & hæc pauper, Gen. hujus pauperis*: ſo *puber*, and the reſt.

Q. But may not ſome of theſe be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes, * ſometimes; but more ſeldome.

Q. Give your rules for thoſe which have a ſpeciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hæc proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words have a ſpeciall declining, differing ſomewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus, *Hic campeſter, hæc campeſtris, hoc campeſtre*: or *hic & hæc campeſtris, & hoc campeſtre, Gen. hujus campeſtris.* In the reſt of the caſes they are declined like *triſtis.*

Q. What is the meaning of thoſe laſt words, *Sunt quæ deficiunt, &c.*

A. That there are certaine other Adjectives which are Defectives: which ſhall be ſpoken of in another place, with ſome others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclits.

* *Dives, opus, ſoſpes depoſitum, pauperis tugurii, ubere ſolo.*

THE POSING OF THE RVLES OF THE HETEROCLITS COMMONLY Called, *Quæ Genus.*

Heteroclits.

Queſtion.

HAve you not ſome other *N*ounes, of another kinde of Declining than thoſe at *Propria quæ Maribus?*

A. Yes: we have ſundry, in the Rules which we call *Quæ Genus.*

Q. What are thoſe *N*ounes tearmed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What meane you by Heteroclits?

A. *N*ounes of another manner of declining; that is, *N*ounes declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kindes are there of Heteroclits?

A. Three: *Variantia genus, defectiva, redundantia:* that is ſuch as change their Gender or Declining. Secondly, ſuch as want ſome caſe or *N*umber. Thirdly, ſuch as have overmuch in declining.

Q. Where are theſe ſet downe together?

A. In the two firſt verſes of *Quæ genus.*

Q. Shew me how.

A. Firſt, theſe words, *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, doe note thoſe that vary. Secondly, theſe words *quæcunque novato ritu deficiunt*, do ſignifie the defectives. Thirdly, theſe words *ſuperantive*, do ſignifie thoſe which redoūd or have too much.

Heteroclites varying their Genders.

Q. WHere begin your Rules for thoſe which vary their Gender and Declining.

A. *Hæc genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many ſorts have you of theſe?

A. Six? ſet downe in three generall rules

Q. Name the ſorts.

A. Firſt, ſome of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Maſculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Maſculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall, Fiftly, Maſculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixtly, Maſculines Singular, Maſculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

a *Hoc Pergamom*, is a greeke word, *Pergamum* is found in *Plautus* in the Neuter. *Stock*

A. (a) *Pergamus infœlix, &c. Singula fœminiis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex*, are the Feminine Gender in the Singular number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as *hæc Pergamus pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hæc pergama, horum pergamorum*: ſo *hæc ſupellex*: Plur. *hæc ſupellectilia.*

Q. Give your rule for Neuters Singular, Maſculine and Neuters Plurall?

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe foure words, *Raſtrum, frenum, filum*, and *Capiſtrum* are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Raſtrum*, Plur. *hi raſtri vel hæc raſtra, &c.*

Where

Q. Where are the rules for Neuters ſingular, which are Maſculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed audi: Maſcula duntaxat cœlos, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the ſingular Number, and the Maculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cœlum, Plural. hi cœli tantum*: ſo *hoc Argos, Plural. Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters ſingular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning.

A. That theſe three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the ſingular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of theſe the Neuter Gender in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Iuvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give me the rule for Maſculines Singular. Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. Theſe eight words are Maſculines Singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Manaltus, Dyndimus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the rule of the Maſculines Singular, Maſculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning.

A. Theſe foure words, *Sibilus, jocus, locus, avernus*, are of the Maſculine Gender in the Singular Number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectives.

Q. WHere begin your rules for Heteroclits, called Defectives?

A. Quæ ſequitur manca, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All theſe ſorts of *N*ounes following are lame [or defective] in *N*umber or in Caſe.

Q. Rehearſe the ſeverall ſorts of Defectives, as they are ſet downe in your Booke, before the Rules, or in the margents.

*A. A*ptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, *N*ounes wanting the Nominative and Vocative. Nounes wanting the Vocative caſe only: Propers wanting the Plurall number: *N*euters Singular wanting certaine caſes in the Plurall: Appellatives Maſculines, wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: *N*euters wanting the Plurall: Maſculines wanting the Singular: Feminines wanting the Singular: *N*euters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. WHich are thoſe which you call Aptots?

A. Such as have no ſeverall caſe, but are alike in all caſes.

Q. Where is the Rule of them?

A. Quæ nullum variant caſum, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe words vary no caſe, and are therefore called Aptots: As, (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, inſtar*: ſo, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as, *Cornu, genu*: *i*, as *Gummi, frugi*: So alſo, *Tempe, tot, quot*; and all numbers from three to a hundred.

Q. Have theſe no numbers?

A. Yes: *Fas, nil, nihil, inſtar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the Singular *N*umber undeclined. (b) *Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall undeclined. (c) *Tempe* of the Plurall undeclined. *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundred (as, (d) *quatuor, quinque, &c.*) are the Plurall number undeclined.

[a] *Frit*, the light corne in the toppe of the Eare: *Git*, the herbe *Nigella Romana*: *Tax*, a yerke or ſound of a liſh or of a whippe, are alſo aptots.

[b] *pondo* is uſed both in the Singular and Plurall

[c] *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the firſt Declenſion of the Contracts in Greek, as *Teichea Teiche*: ſo it makes *e* long in the rule. *Sic Tempe, quot, tot, &c.* as *Theßala Tempe.*

[d] *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Caſes undeclined, as *duo* in Greek.

Are

Q. Are none of theſe declined in either *N*umber?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall *N*umber.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the reſt of the Sing. number?

A. Sing. hoc fas: invariabile.

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu*.

A. Hoc cornu invariabile in Sing. Plur. Hæc cornua, horum cornuum: his cornibus, &c.

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. Plur. Hæc Tempe invariabile.

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and thoſe of the plurall number?

A. *Plur. Tot invariabile:* or *Hi hæ, & hæc Tot invar.* ſo *Hi, hæ, & hæc quatuor, invar. &c.* This is the uſuall manner.

Monoptots.

Q. WHich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique caſe.

Q. What meane you by an oblique caſe?

A. Any beſides the *N*ominative and Vocative.

Q. Give your rule for Monoptots?

A. *Eſtque Monoptoton, &c.*

Q. What meane you by it?

A. Theſe words (*a*) *Noctu, natu, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu, promptu, permiſſu*, are of the Ablative caſe Singular. *Actus* is read alſo in the Plurall *N*umber. *Inficias* is found onely in the Accuſative caſe Plurall.

(*a*) *Noctu* is found of the Feminine Gender for *nocte*.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. Ablat. Hoc noctu; ſo the reſt.

Q. Decline *Inficias*.

A. Accuſ. Has inficias:

Diptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such as have but two caſes.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These words have but onely two cases in the singular number, *fors forte sponte plus pluris, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice.* These have two in the Plurall Number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetiæ suppetias.*

Q. Have none of those words of the singuler number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus,* and *jugere.*

Q. Give the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Triptots?

A. Such as have but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. These two words (*a*) *precis* and *opis,* have but three cases in the Sing. number: as, *precis, precum, prece; opis, opem, ope: fugis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominative and Vocative, and *Vis* commonly wanteth the Dative: but they all have the Plurall number whole.

(*a*) *Terence* hath *preci* in the Dative *Nihil est preci locirelictum Vis* is seldome read in the Dative.

Q. Give your rule for those which want the Vocative case.

A. *Quæ referunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinits, and all Pronounes, besides *tu, meus, noster* and *nostras,* do lack the Vocative case.

Q. Give

Q. Give your rules of proper Names wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. This ſhortly: all proper names, names of graine, [or corne] things reckoned by weight, herbs, moiſt things, metals, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not proper names ſometimes have the Plurall number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatives or common Nounes: Or when there are moe of the ſame name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As when *Catones* are taken for wiſe men, ſuch as *Cato* was: *Decii* put for wiſe men ſuch as *Decius* was *Macenates* put for worthy Noblemen, ſuch as *Maecenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are ſundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the Rule for this exception,

A. *Eſt ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. Theſe ſometimes have the Plurall Number, ſometimes they want it.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine caſes in the Plurall.

A. **Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulſum, defrutum, thus*, have onely three caſes in the Plurall Number: that is, the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative.

Q. Decline *Hordeum.*

A. Sing. *Nom. hoc hordeum, Gen. hujus hordei.* Plur. *Nom. hæc hordea, Accuſ. hordea, Voc. hordea.*

* *Hordea.* This rule is ſet for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes.*

Q. Give your rule of Appellatives Maſculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hoſ.*

A. *Heſperus & veſper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe Maſculines, *Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, ſimus, pænus, ſanguis, aether* and *nemo* (which is of the common of two Genders, doe want the Plurall Number.

Q. Hath *Nemo* all the caſes in the Singular Number?

A. It is ſeldome reade in the Genitive, and Vocative: according to that rule of *Deſpauterius*, *Nemo caret Genito, quinto, numeroque ſecundo: Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative Singular and the Plurall Number.

Q. Give your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Fœminei generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Feminines doe commonly want the Plurall Number; *Pubes, ſalus, talio, indoles, tuſſis, pix, humus, lues, ſitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, ſenecta, juventus.* But *Soboles* and *labes* have the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative in the Plurall Number: and ſo have Nounes of the fift Declenſion: except *res, ſpes, facies, acies,* and *dies,* which have the Plurall number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, invidia, ſapientia, deſidia,* and many other words like.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall:

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe Neuters want the Plurall number; *Delicium, ſenium, lathum, cœnum, ſalum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viſcuenm, pum, juſtitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten,* (a) *halec, gelu, ſolium, jubar.*

(a) *Halec*, as it is the Feminine, hath *haleces* in the Plurall Number. *Hor.*

Give

Q. Give me your Rule of Maſculines wanting the ſingular Number.

A. *Maſcula ſunt tantum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Theſe Maſculines do want the Singular Number; *manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menſes*, being taken for an iſſue of blood, *lemures, faſti, minores, natales, penates*; with certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall number: as *Gabii, Locri*, and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hæc ſunt Fœminei generis, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Theſe Feminines want the Singular Number; *Exuvia, phaleræ*, and ſo the reſt. So *plagæ* ſignifying nets, with *valvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, lactes*, and the names of Cities, which are of the Feminine Gender, and plurall Number; as, *Thebæ, Athenæ*, and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rarius hæc primo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. Theſe Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mœnia, teſqua, præcordia, luſtra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, caſtra, juſta, ſponſalia, roſtra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*: alſo the feaſts of the heatheniſh gods: as, *Bacchanalia* and the like.

Heteroclites, called *Redundantia.*

Q. GIve your Rules for thoſe words which redound, or which have more in declining than Nounes have commonly.

A. *Hæc quaſi luxuriant &c.*

Q. How many Rules have you of them?

A. Five: Firſt, of ſuch words as are of divers terminati-

ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, ſuch as have two Accuſative caſes. Thirdly, ſuch as have divers terminations, and ſome of them divers declinings in the ſame ſenſe and Gender. Fourthly, ſuch as are of the fourth and ſecond Declenſion. Fiftly, Adjectives of divers terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe which are of divers terminations, declining, and Gender?

A. *Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Subſtantives have divers terminations, declining and Genders: as, *Hic tonitrus, hoc tonitru; hic clypeus, hoc clypeum; hic baculus, hoc baculum; hic ſenſus, hoc ſenſum; hic tignus, hoc tignum; hoc tapetum ti, hoc tapete tis* and *hic tapes etis; hic punctus, hoc punctum; hoc ſinapi invariabile, hæc ſinapis; hic ſinus, hoc ſinum; hæc menda, hoc mendum; hic viſcus, hoc viſcum; hoc cornu invariabile, hoc cornum,* and *hic cornus; hic eventus, hoc eventum;* *and many other like unto them.

* As *Rete* and *retis, perduellus* and *perduellis, pecus, udis,* and *pecus oris,* and *pecu invariabile. Fames is* and *ei, artus us,* and *artu invariabile, artua uum,* in the Plurall. *Problema* and *Problematum, dogma, ſchema, thema: Schema atis,* and *ſchema æ*; ſo *paſcha atis,* and *paſchæ: Iuger* and *jugerum i,* and *iuger is,* and *jugeris is.* So *Labium* and *labia, ævum* and *ævus, naſus* and *naſum, collus* and *collum, uterus* and *uterum. Hic guttur* and *hoc guttur. Vlyſſes is,* and *Vlyſſeus Vlyſſei,* by *Syneriſis Vlyſſei,* and by contraction *Vlyſſi,* of *Vlyſſeus,* of the third Declenſion of the Contracts in Greek; like *Baſileus.* So are *Achilli, Oronti, Achati,* when they are uſed in the Genitive caſe, as they are oft; as is manifeſt by the Adjectives agreeing with them in the Genitive.

Q. Give your rule of thoſe which have two accuſative caſes.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, when they are made Latine words have two Accuſative caſes; one of the * Latine, another of the Greek: as, *Hic panther eris, Accuſative hunc pantherem vel panthera:* ſo *crater is, Accuſative hunc craterem vel cratera: caſſis idis, Accuſat. hanc caſſidem vel caſſida; æther ætherem vel æthera.*

* Theſe are ſeldome uſed in the Accuſative caſe in Latine.

Q. May not other ſubſtantives be made of the Greeke Accuſative caſe?

A. Yes:

A. Yes: of *panthera* may be made *hæc panthera panthere.*

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe which have divers terminations in the Nominative caſe, in the ſame ſenſe and Gender?

A. *Vertiter his rectus, ſenſus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe words have divers Nominative caſes, and ſome of them ſundry declinings, keeping the ſame ſenſe and Gender: as (a) *Hic gibbus bi*, and *gibber eris, hic cucumis vel cucumer cucumeris, hæc ſtipis ſtipis*, and *hæc ſtips is, hic vel hæc cinis cineris*, and *ciner cineris, hic vomis vel vomer vomeris, hæc ſcobis vel ſcobs is, hic vel hæc pulvis vel pulver eris, hic & hæc puber vel pubes eris.*

a *Puerus, eri, puer eri, nubes* and *nubis.*

Hæc pubes, is.

Q. What other words have you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*: as *Hic honor* and *honos ôris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: ſo *hæc apes* and *apis is, hæc plebs* and *plebis is.*

Q. Are there not other Nounes alſo belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many comming of Greek words: as, *Hic delphin inis*, and *delphinus i, hic elephas tis*, and *elephantas ti, hoc congrus vel conger i, hic Meleagrus vel Moleager i, hic Teucrus* and *Teucer i,*: ſo, many other like.

Q. Give your Rule for thoſe that change their Declenſion.

A. *Hæc ſimul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Nounes are of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion: as *laurus, quercus, pinus, ficus, colus, penus, cornus*, (when it ſignifieth a dog-tree) *lacus* and *domus.*

Tumultus, ornatus, gemitus ſenatus are found alſo of the ſecond Declenſion. So *anus, us* and *anus anûs.*

Q. Decline *Laurus.*

A. *Hæc laurus, Gen. lauri vel laurus, &c.* ſo the reſt.

Q. Where

Q. Where is your rule for Adjectives of divers declinings and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant ſunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings: and eſpecially thoſe which come of theſe words; *Arma, jugum, nervus, ſomnus, clivus, animus limus, fraenum, cera, lacillum.*

Q. How do theſe end?

A. Both in *us*, and *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comming of *arma.*

Q. How are theſe declined.

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *triſtis*: as *inermus, a, um*; *and hic & hac inermis & hoc inerme.*

THE

THE POSING OF THE RVLES OF THE VERBES, CALLED

As in præsenti

Question.

WHat are the Rules of Verbes for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

Q. In what order are those Rules of the Verbes placed?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, Supines of the simple Verbes. Fourthly, Supines of the compound Verbes. Fiftly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*. Sixtly, Verbes having two Preterperfect tenses. Seventhly, Perterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter Passives. Eightly, Verbes borrowing the Preterperf. tense. Ninthly, Verbes wanting the Preterperf. tense. Tenthly, Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the foure Conjugations. First, Verbs of the first Conjugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbes of the second Conjugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbs of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbes of the first Conjugation.

Q. GIve your Rule for all simple Verbs ending in *o*, of the first Conjugation like *Amo*.

A. *As in præsenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbs of the first Conjugation, having *as* in the Present tense, as *Amo amas* will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense like *amavi*: as *No, nas, navi*, except * *lavo lavas* which makes *lavi*, not *lavavi*; so *juvo juvi*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*: as, *nexo as, ui*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*.

* *Lavo*, and so the rest excepted, may seeme to have beene sometimes of the third Conjugation. They make the Preterperfect tense very seldome in *avi*, though sometime some of them are found so: as *necavi*, *Plaut.*

The third Conjugation.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbs of the second Conjugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in præsenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbs of the second Conjugation, having *es* in the present tense like *doceo, doces*, will have *ui* in the preterperfect tense like *docui*: as *Nigreo nigres nigrui.*

Q. Have you no exception from this rule?

A. Yes: my book seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Iubeo excipe jussi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These verbs are first excepted; *Iubio* which makes *jussi*, not *jubui*; *sorbeo* having *sorbui* and *sorpsi, mulceo mulsi, luceo luxi. sedeo sedi, video vidi, prandeo prandi, strideo stridi.*

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor his infra, &c.*

Stridere, fervere cavere, are sometimes read, as if of the third Conjugation. *Frigeo* hath also *friguit* in the Preterperfect tense, and so *refriguit.*

Q. Give

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperf. tenſe is doubled in theſe foure verbs; *Pendeo* making *Pependi*, *mordeo momordi*, *ſpondeo ſpoſpondi*, *tondeo totondi*.

Momordi and *ſpoſpondi* are out of uſe.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel R ante geo, ſi ſtet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be ſet before *geo*, *geo* muſt be turned into *ſi*, in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *urgeo urſi*, *mulgeo mulſi*, and *mulxi*. Theſe ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo fles*, *flevi*, *&c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe verbs in *leo* make *vi* in the preterperfect: as *fleo flevi*, *leo levi*, and the compounds of *leo*: as, *deleo delevi*; ſo *pleo plevi*, and *neo nevi*.

Q. What is the fift exception?

A. *A maneo manſi*, *&c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. *Maneo* makes *manſi*, ſo *torqueo torſi*, and *hæreo hæſi*.

Q. What is the laſt exception;

A. *Veo fit vi*, *&c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbs ending in *veo* make *vi*: as, *ferveo fervi*; except *niveo* and *conniveo* comming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be joyned *cieo* making *civi*, & *vieo vievi*.

The third Conjugation.

Q. WHere begin your Rules for Verbs of the third Conjugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia præteritum formabit*, *&c.*

Q. Have theſe any common ending of the preterperfect tenſe, as the verbs of the firſt and ſecond Conjugation have?

A. No: but ſo many ſeverall terminations as they have of their preſent tenſe, ſo many kindes of preterperfect tenſes have

have they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia præteritum, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Conjugation, forme their Preterperfect tenſe, according to the termination of the Preſent tenſe: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tenſe and rule by thoſe Rules?

A. I muſt marke how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo, co, do,* or any of the reſt; according to the order of the letters, and as they ſtand in my book: and ſo ſhall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Preſent tenſe, how doth it make the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*; as *Lambo lambi*; except *ſcribo* which makes *ſcripſi*, *nubo nupſi*, and *cumbo cubüi.*

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bo fit bi, ut Lambo lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell me ſhortly the meaning of every of thoſe rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*; as, *vinco vici*; except *parco* which maketh both (*a*) *peperci* and *parſi*, *dico dixo*, and *duco duxi.*

(*a*) *Parcius* is out of uſe, ſo *ſciſcidi* and *ſcindi* of *ſcindo.*

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Di*: as *mando mandi.* But *findo* makes *fidi fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepêdi*; ſo *cado cecidi*, and *cædo*, to beat *cecîdi.*

Cedo to give place makes *ceſſi* ſo all theſe Verbes, *vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo*, make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ſi*, not in *di*: as *vado vaſi, &c.*

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as *jungo junxi*: except *r* be ſet before *go*; for then it is turned into *ſi*: as *ſpargo ſparſi.* But theſe Verbs ending in *go*, make *gi*: as *lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo, punxi, pupugi*: *pango* when it ſignifies to make a covenant, will haue *pepegi*; but when it ſignifies to joyne, it will have *pegi*, and when it ſignifies to ſing, it will have *panxi.*

Tergeo and *ſugoo* are found for *tergo* and *ſugo.*

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi.*

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ui*: as, *colo colui*: but *pſallo* with *p*, and *ſallo* without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *ui*: as *pſallo pſalli*. Alſo *vello* makes *velli* and *vulſi*, *fallo fefelli*; *cello*, ſignifying to breake, *ceculi*, and *pello pepuli*.

Excello excelui, Percello in *Terence* makes *perculſi*; unleſſe it be printed falſe for *percuſſit* of *percutio*.

Q. What is *Mo* made.

A. *ui*: as, *vomo vomui*: But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como*, *promo*, *demo*, *tremo*, make *pſi*: as *como compſi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Vi*: as *ſino ſivi*; except *temno* which makes *tempſi*, *ſterno ſtravi*, *ſperno ſprevi*, *lino* which makes *levi*, and ſometimes *lini* and *livi*, *cerno* making *crevi*; *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono poſui*, *cano cecini*.

Poſivi for *poſui* and *occanui* for *occinui* are out of uſe.

Q. What is *Po* made?

A. *Pſi*: as. *Scalpo ſcalpſi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*, *ſtrepo ſtrepui*, and *crepo crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: as, *Linquo linqui*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sero* to plant or ſow, *ſevi*; but in other ſignifications it makes *ſerui*: *verro* makes *verri* and *verſi*, *uro uſſi*, *gero geſſi*, *quæro quæſſivi*, *tero trivi*, *curro cucurri*.

Q. What is *ſo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Accurſo accurſivi*; ſo *arceſſo*, *inceſſo*, *laceſſo*: but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſivi*, *faceſſo faceſſi*, *viſo viſi*, and *pinſo pinſui*.

Q. What is *ſco* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *paſco pavi* but *paſco* makes *popoſci*, *diſco didici*, *quiniſco quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti*: as, *Verto verti*: but *ſiſto*, ſignifying to make to ſtand, will have *ſtiti*: ſo *ſterto* hath *ſtertui*, *meto meſſui*. words ending in *ecto* will have *exi*: as, *Flecto flexi*: but *pecto* makes *pexui pexi*, and *necto nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *miſi*, *peto* hath *petii* and *petivi*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*: as *Volvo volvi*; but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci*: as *Facio feci, jacio jeci*: but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *ſpecio ſpexi*.

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. *Di*, as, *Fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. *Gi*: as, *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *Pi*: as, *capio cepi*: but *cupio* makes *cupivi*: *rapio* makes *rapui*, *ſapio ſapui* and *ſapivi*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri*: as, *Pario peperi*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *ſſi* with a double *ſſ*: as, *Quatio quaſſi*.

Q. What is *üo* made?

A. *üi*: as, *ſtatuo ſtatui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi*, and *plui*: *ſtruo* makes *ſtruxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. WHere is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*?

A. *Quarta dat is ivi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenſes in *ivi*: as, *ſcio, ſcivi*. Except *venio*, which makes *veni*: ſo *cambio, raucio, fartio, ſartio, ſepio, ſentio, fulcio, haurio*; which make *ſi*: *ſancio* makes *ſanxi*, and *vincio vinxi*, *ſalio* hath *ſalui*, and *amico amicui*.

Q. Doe theſe never make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ivi*?

A. Yes, ſometimes though more ſeldome, by the rule *Parcius utemur eambivi, &c.*

Of

Of the Preterperfect tenſes of compound Verbs.

Q. WHere is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenſes of Compound Verbs?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verb hath the ſame Preterperfect tenſe with his ſimple Verbe: as, *Doceo docüi edoceo edocüi.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this Rule, *Præteritum dat idem*?

A. Yes, divers.

Q. What is the firſt exception?

A. *Sed ſyllaba ſemper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperfect tenſe, which is doubled in ſome ſimple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in theſe three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, diſco, ſto* and *poſco.*

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*, but the compound of it, as, *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: ſo all other compounds; except *precurro*, which makes *precucurri*: and ſo *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. What is your ſecond exception from *Præteritum dat idem*?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pungo, do* and *ſto*, as they are noted in the margent of my book, & have every one their ſeverall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *A plico compoſitum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *ſub*, or with a Noune, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *Supplico as, ſupplicavi*: ſo *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will have *multiplicavi*: but all the reſt of the compounds of *plico* have both *üi* and *avi*: as, *applico, applicui vel applicavi*: ſo *complico, replico, explico.*

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *oleo*,

A. *Quamvis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olŭi* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his compounds make *olevi*: as, *Exoleo, exolevi*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olŭi*: as, *redoleo redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the Compounds of *Pungo*?

A. *Composita a pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repuxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum a do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. (*a*) The compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation, doe make *didi*, not *dedi*: as, *Addo, addis, addidi*; so (*b*) *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them; except *abscondo*, which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum à sto stas, stiti habebit.*

[a] Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third conjugation, yet the simple is now ever of the first.

[b] *Credo, ex certum & do.*

Compounds changing the first Vowell into *e*

Q. WHat other exceptions have you, wherein the compound Verbs doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowell in the present and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second, of such as so change the first vowell into *i* The third of such as change the first vowell into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those which change the first vowell into *e*.

A. *Verba*

A *Verba hæc simplicia, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbs, if they be compounded, doe change the first vowell into *e*: as, *Damno* being compounded with *con*, makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *lacto*, *oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall observation of any of those Verbs of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into *e*?

A. Yes: of some compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your observation of the compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ui*, as, *aperio aperui*, and *operio operui*.

Q. Is there nothing else to be obserued in the compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verbe be of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire*, *operire*, *reperire*.

Q. What is the observation of the compounds of *pasco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco* doe change the first Vowell into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*: as, *compesco is compescui*, and *dispesco dispescui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco* doe keepe still the vowell and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe; as, *epasco*, *epascis*, *epavi*, *&c.*

Compounds changing the first Vowell into *i*.

Q. Give your Rule for those which change the first Vowell into *i*.

A. *Hæc habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbs *habeo, lateo, salio, &c.* if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio, eripio, eripui*: and so in the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall observation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*; though *cano* it selfe make *cecini*: as, *concino, concinui.*

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *A cano natum Præteritum per ui, &c.*

Q. Have you no other speciall rules which are joyned to this rule; *Hæc, habeo, lateo, salio, &c?*

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, scalpo, calco, salio, claudo, quatio, lavo.*

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo sic displiceo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the first vowell into *i*: as, *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *pango.*

A. *Composita a pango retinent a quatuor ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

Depango depegi, and *depanxi:* so *repango.*

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to joyne, that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, doe keepe *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as *impingo, impegi*) by the rule, *Hæc habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *maneo.*

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo, præmineo, emineo, promineo* and *immineo*, doe change the first vowell into *i*, and also make *minui* in the preterperfect tense: as, *præmineo, præminui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo, permansi.*

Q. Where is your Rule for the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto?*

A. *Com-*

A. *Composita a scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto,* doe change *a* into *u*: as, for *excalpo* we say *exculpo*: so for *incalco inculco,* for *resalto resulto.*

Q. Give the rule for the compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo,*

A. *Composita à claudo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. The compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo,* do cast away *a*: as, of *claudo* we do not say *occlaudo,* but *occludo*: so of *quatio,* not *perquatio,* but *percutio*: of *lavo* we say *proluo,* not *prolavo.*

Compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. WHere is your rule for Compounds changing the first vowell into *i* save in the Preterperf. tense?

A. *Hæc si componas, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbs, *ago, emo, sedeo, rogo, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo,* when they are compounded, do change the first vowell into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses comming thereof; as, of *frango* we say, *refringo refregi*; of *capio incipio incepi,* not *incipi.*

Q. Have you no exceptions from this rule, *Hæc si componas?*

A. Yes: I have exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego.*

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verbe *ago,* keeping *a* still.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur: Namque suum simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception from *Hæc si componas?*

A. *Atque*

A. *Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of *ago*, *dego*, and *cogo*: and *pergo* and *surgo*, compounds of *rego*, doe cast away the middle syllable of the present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we doe not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *coago* we say *cogo*, *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgo* for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of *Facio* doe not change the first vowell into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, (*a*) *inficio*: the rest, as, (*b*) *olfacio*: and *calfacio* keepe *a* still.

[a] *Perficio, efficiore, fici.*

[b] *Olfacio* of *olerefacio*: and *calfacio* of *calere facio*, or *calidum facio.*

Q. What is the exception for compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lego, nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That *Lego*, being compounded with *re, se, per, præ, sub* or *trans*, doth keepe *e* still: as, *relego*, not *religo*: the rest of the compounds of *lego* doe change the first vowell into *i*, as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How doe the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense.

A. Three of them, *intelligo, deligo, negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest have *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbs.

Q. HOw will you know the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterpefect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

A. Becauſe the Supine is formed of the Preterperf. tenſe.

Q. Give your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex Præterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Nunc ex Præterito*?

A. That we muſt learne to forme the Supine of the preterperfect tenſe.

Q. If the Preterperfect tenſe end in *bi*, how muſt the Supine end?

A. In *tum*: as *Bibi bibitum.*

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Bi ſibi tum format, &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*: as, *veci victum, ici ictum, feci factum, jeci jactum.*

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit ſum: &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tenſe, is made *ſum* in the Supine: as, *vidi viſum.* And ſome of them doe make it with a double *ſſ*: as, *pandi paſſum, ſedi ſeſſum, ſcidi ſciſſum, fidi fiſſum, fodo foſſum* not *foſum.*

Q. What ſpeciall obſeruatiõ have you in that rule, *Di fit ſum?*

A. *Hic etiam advertus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the firſt ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tonſum*, not *totonſum*: ſo *cecidi caſum*, and *cecidi caſum*, *tetendi* is made *tenſum* and *tentum*, *tutudi tunſum*, *pepẽdi peditum*, *dedi datum.*

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*: as, *legi lectum*: *pegi* and *pepegi* make *pactum*, *fregi fractum*, *tetigi tactum*, *egi actum*, *pupugi punctũ*, *fugi fugitum.*

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *ſum*: as, *ſalli* ſignifying to ſeaſon with ſalt, makes *ſalſum*, *pepuli pulſum*, *ceculi culſum*, *fefelli falſum*, *velli vulſum*, *tuli* makes *latum.*

Q. What are theſe terminations, *mi*, *ni*, *pi*, *qui*, made?

A. Tum: as *emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini cantum*; *cepi* comming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *cœpi* of *cœpio*, *captum, rupi ruptum, liqui lictum.*

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. Ri is made *ſum*: as, *verri verſum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum.*

Q. What is *ſi* made?

A. Si is made *ſum*: as, *viſi viſum*; but *miſi* makes *miſſum* with a double *ſſ*. Theſe which follow make *tum*; as, *fulſi fultum. hauſi hauſtum, ſarſi ſartum, farſi fartum, uſſi uſtum, geſſi geſtum, torſi* makes both *tortum* and *torſum, indulſi* hath *indultum* and *indulſum.*

Q. What is *pſi* made?

A. Pſi is made *tum*: as, *Scripſi ſcriptum*; but *campſi* makes *campſum.*

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. Ti is made *tum*: as, *ſteti* comming of *ſto*, and *ſtiti* comming of *ſiſto*, doe both of them make *ſtatum*: except *verti* which makes *verſum.*

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. Vi is made *tum*: as, *Flavi flatum*; except *pavi*, which makes *paſtum*: ſo *lavi* hath *lotum lautum* and *lavatum*, *potavi potum* and *potatum*, *cavi* makes *cautum*, *ſevi* comming of *ſero* makes *ſatum, livi, litum, ſolvi ſolutum, volvi volutum, ſingultivi ſingultum, vænivi* to be ſold, makes *vænum. ſepelivi ſepultum.*

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. ui is made *itum*: as, *domui domitum*: but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*: it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum*: as, *exui* comming of *exuo* makes *exutum*; except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum*, not *rutum*: *Secui* makes *ſectum, necui nectum, fricui frictum, miſcui miſtum, amicui amictum, torrui toſtum, docui doctum, tenui tentum, conſului conſultum, alui* makes *alum* and *alitum, ſalui ſaltum, colui cultum, occului occultum, pinſui piſtum, rapui raptum, ſerui ſertum*, and *texui textum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hæc ſed ui mutant in ſum &c?*

A. Theſe

A. These *V*erbs turne *ui* into *ſum*: as, *cenſui* makes *cenſum*, *cellui celſum*, *meſſui meſſum*: but *noxui* makes *nexum*, & *pexui pexum Patui* makes *paſſum*, *carui caſſum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *ctum*: as, *vinxi victum* But five *V*erbes ending in *xi* caſt away *n*: as, *Finxi* makes *fictum*, not *finctum*: ſo *minxi mictum*, *pinxi pictum*, *ſtrinxi ſtrictum*, and *rinxi rictum*. Alſo theſe foure *V*erbs ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *ctum*: *flexi flexum*, *plexi plexum*, *fixi fixum*, *fluxi fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. WHere is your rule for Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. *Compoſitum ut ſimplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compoſitum ut ſimplex*?

A. That compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the ſimple Verbs whereof they are compounded: as *docui* makes *doctum*; ſo *edocui edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamvis non eadem ſtet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of thoſe words, *Quamvis non eadem ſtet*?

A. That there are ſome compound Supines which have not the ſame ſillable which the ſimple have.

Q. Which are thoſe?

A. The compounds of *tunſum* make *tuſum*, of *ruitum rutum*, of *ſaltum ſultum*, and of *ſatum ſitum*. So *captum*, *factum*, *jactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *ſparſum*, *carpium*, *fartum*, do change *a* into *e*: as, of *captum inceptum*, of *factum infectum*, *&c.*

Q. Have you no other obſervations of the Supines of compound Verbes?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *noſco*.

Q. What obſervation have you of the Supines of *Edo*?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* doe not make *eſtum*, as the ſimple Verbe *edo* doth; but *eſum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exeſum*: onely *comedo* makes *comeſum* and *comeſtum*, by the rule *Verbum Edi compoſitum, &c.*

Q. What is your obſervation for the compounds of *Noſco*?

A. *A noſco tantum duo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it?

A. That onely theſe two compounds of *Noſco*, *cognoſco* and *agnoſco* have *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the reſt of the compounds of *noſco* make *notum*: as *pernoſco*, *pernotum*; none of them make *noſcitum*.

Preterperfect tenſes of Verbs in *or*,

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbs in *or*?

A. *Verba in or admittunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbs Paſſives, whoſe actives have the Supines, doe make their Preterperfect tenſe, of the latter Supine of the active voyce, by changing *u* into *us* & putting to *ſum vel fui*: as, of *Lectu* is made *Lectus ſum vel fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc eſt deponens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That Deponents and Commons are to be marked becauſe they have no latter Supine of the active whereof to be formed: and eſpecially thoſe are to be noted which ſeeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeat thoſe which are obſerued in your booke.

A. *Labor* makes *lapſus*, *partior* makes *paſſus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior compaſſus*, *perpetior perpeſſus* *fateor* which makes *faſſus*, and the compounds of it: as *confiteor confeſſus*, *diffiteor diffeſſus*, *gradior* making *greſſus*, with the compounds of it: as, *digredior digreſſus*. So *fatiſcor feſſus*, *metior menſus*, *utor uſus*, *ordior* ſignifying to weave making *orditus*; *ordior* to begin *orſus*, *nitor niſus vel nixus ſum*, *ulciſcor*

* In Verbs Deponents and Commons which forme the Preterperf. tenſe after the ordinary manner, as Paſſives doe, we muſt faine latter Supines to forme them of

ulciſcor ultus, iraſcur iratus, reor ratus, obliviſcor oblitus, fruor fructus & fruitus, ac fretus, miſereor miſertus, tuor and *tucor* both make *tuitus*, although they have both *tutum* and *tuitum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus, ſequor ſequutus, experior expertus, paciſcor pactus, nanciſcor nactus, apiſcor aptus, adipiſcor adeptus, queror queſtus, proficiſcor profectus, expergiſcor experrectus, commíniſcor commentus, naſcor natus* (b) *morior mortuus, orior ortus.*

b *Morior, eris, tuus ſum mori. Orior, oriris vel oreris, ortus ſum, oriri.*

Of Verbs having a double Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. WHere is your rule for Verbs which have two Preterperfect tenſes?

A. *Præteritum activæ, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Verbs Neuters have a Preterperfect tenſe, both of the Active and paſſive voyce: as, *Cæno cænavi* and *cænatus ſum, juro juravi* & *juratus ſum*; *poto potavi* & *potus, titubo titubavi* & *titubatus, careo carui* and *caſſus, prandeo prandi* and *pranſus, pateo patui* and *paſſus, placeo placui* and *placitus ſueſco ſuevi* and *ſuetus, veneo* to be ſold, *venivi* and *venditus ſum, nubo* to be married, *nupſi* and *nupta ſum, mereor meritus ſum* and *merui, libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum eſt vel fuit, licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit* and *pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit* and *puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit* and *pigitum eſt vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tenſe of Verbes Neuter Paſſives.

Q. HAve you not ſome Verbs which are called Neuter Paſſives?

A. Yes,

Q. What Verbs are thoſe?

A. Verbs Neuters having for moſt part the Paſſive ſignification:

fication and the Preterperfect tense of the Passive.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutro-Passivum sic Præteritum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passives have a preterperfect tense, as if of the Passive voyce: as, *Gaudeo gauisus sum, fido fisus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mœreo mœstus sum.* Although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *mœstus* a Noune.

Of Verbs borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. WHere is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quædam Præteritum verba, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs have no Preterperfect tense of their owne, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others: as, 1. Verbes Inceptives ending in *sco*, being put for the Primitive Verbs whereof they are derived, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by inceptives ending in *sco*, put for their Primitives?

A. Verbs which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to wax more: as, *Tepesco*, to begin to be warm or to wax warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepui* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *ferveſco* put for *ferveo*, will have *fervi*.

Q. Name the othet Verbs which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concussi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio hath minxi* of *mingo*, *sido* hath *sedi* of *sedeo*, *tollo sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero tuli* of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying to stand, will have *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanivi* of *insanio*: *vescor* makes *pastus sum* of *pascor*, *medeor* will have *medicatus*

medicatus comming of *medicor*, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reminiscor* makes *recordatus*, of *recordor*.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs want their Preterperfect tense. First these six, *vergo*, *ergo*, *ambigo*, *gliscо*, *fatiscо*, *polleo*, *nideo*. Secondly such Verbs Inceptives ending in *scо*, which are not put for their Primitives, but for themselves, or which have no Primitive Verbs: as *Puerascо* I begin my boyes age; which is derived of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbs Passives, whose Actives want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor*, *timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatives besides *Parturio*, which makes *parturivi*, and *esuri esurivi*.

Q. What Verbes do you call Meditatives?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to do a thing, or to be about to do something, as, *Scripturio* I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or have a desire to eat.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. GIve your Rule for Verbes wanting their Supines.

A. *Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines; *Lambo*, *mico*, *rudo*, *scabo*. (a) *parco*, *dispesco*, *posco*, *disco*, *compesco*, *quinisco*, *dego*, *ango*, *fugo*, *lingo*, *ningo*, *satago*, *psallo*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *tremo*, *strideo*, *strido*, *flaveo*, *liveo*, *aveo*, *paveo*, *connivio*, *fervio*. Compounds of *nuo*: as, *renuo*: the compounds of *cado*, as *incido*: except

a Of *parco* are found *parsum* and *parcitum*, but out of use.

except *accido* which makes *occaſum*, and *recido* which makes *recaſum*.

Excello and *præcello* compounds of *cello* do want the Supines.

Alſo theſe Verbs want their Supines; *reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, ſterto, timeo, luceo* and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* doe make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines: as *ingruo*.

The compounds of *linquo* have the Supines: as, *relictum*; though it be ſeldome read in the ſimple

Finally, all Neuters of the ſecond conjugation, which have, *ŭi* in the Preterperfect tenſe, doe want their Supines: except,

oleo, doleo, placeo, tacco, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo and *caleo*; which have their Supines.

FINIS.